The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867. NUMBER 81.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] in New York yesterday at [illegible]

The Wisconsin State Agricultural Fair will [illegible] Madison on Tuesday next.

It is said that Mr. Chandler, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is going to resign.

A private letter, dated Leavenworth, Kansas, [illegible] says there have been several cases of cholera in that city.

President Juarez has pardoned all the [illegible] Mexican Generals who were [illegible] sentenced to be shot at Queretaro.

The New York Constitutional Convention yesterday adopted a proviso against the sale of the State canals.

The losses of the Cincinnati insurance companies by the great fire in that city on Saturday night last amount to [illegible]

[illegible]

The New York Times' Washington special says it is exceedingly doubtful if General Grant will recommend the reopening of Fitz-John Porter's case, there being no precedent for it.

Chief Justice Chase denies that he approved of the course of President Johnson in removing General Sickles from the command of the Carolinas, [illegible] of interfering with the courts.

During the recent voyage of the Europa to New York a waiter was lost overboard. [illegible] gave a concert for the widow. A handsome sum was realized.

A few days since a man named P. F. Gregory was arrested at Bloomington, Ill., for bigamy in having married three different women. He was placed in jail for safe keeping, and [illegible] committed suicide by taking strychnine.

It is reported from California that Hon. [illegible] Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, will probably be the choice of the party for United States Senator. He formerly resided in Galena, Ill., and represented the Galena District in Congress from 1845 to 1847.

[illegible]

An accident, by collision, occurred on the Elmira and Canandaigua branch of the Northern Central Railroad yesterday, which resulted in the death of two men, and severe wounding of [illegible] others. [illegible]

Advices received at Washington from New Orleans state that the reopening of the Boards of Registration in Louisiana began last Friday. [illegible]

The officers and members of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry had a reunion at Wheaton yesterday. [illegible] A banquet at the Fair Grounds, at which speeches and addresses were made by General Farnsworth and others, and a ball in the evening, comprised the events of the day.

General Ord, who commands the Fourth Military District (Mississippi and Arkansas), has issued an order against the assembling of armed organizations of "bullies and cowards" who threaten the peace and quiet of the community; [illegible]

Maryland voted yesterday on the new Constitution, [illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Large Republican Mass Meeting at Salem, Ohio—Speeches by General Hayes, Hon. Columbus Delano, and Others—The Town Alive With Enthusiasm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALEM, Sept. 18.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Antietam Dedication Marred by a Political Desecration.

Further Statements Regarding General Grant's Political Views.

Influences at Work to Secure the Removal of Secretary Seward.

Fitz-John Porter has an Interview with General Grant.

The Conversion of Seven-Thirties.

Three Millions of the Notes Still Outstanding.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH.

Important Orders Recently Issued by General Canby.

Adoption of the New Maryland Constitution.

Reopening of the Registration Boards in Louisiana.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Orders Recently Issued by General Ord—The Assembling of Armed Organizations of Citizens Forbidden—Order Relative to the Return of Voluntary Exiles.

[illegible]

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans—Condition of Military Officers Suffering from the Disease.

[illegible]

Vote on the Subscription to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

[illegible]

The Late Election Demonstration at Augusta, Georgia.

[illegible]

Reopening of the Registration Boards in Louisiana.

[illegible]

Vote on the New Maryland Constitution.

[illegible]

A Colored Judge on the Bench at New Orleans.

[illegible]

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball Tournament at Decatur—Discord Among the Baptists.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 18.

[illegible]

Base Ball at Van Wert, Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VAN WERT, O., September 18.

[illegible]

Forest City versus Detroit Base Ball Club.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.

[illegible]

Base Ball Match Between the Mutuals of New York and the Athletics of Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Fall Meeting at the St. Louis Trotting Park.

[illegible]

Coming Races at the Buckeye Course.

[illegible]

THE FAR WEST.

Garroting and Attempted Robbery at Omaha—Cholera—Mormon Elders Advocate a Disregard of United States Laws—The Indian Troubles in Montana.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 18.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Price of Mexican Dollars in London.

Rumored Alliance Between Prussia and Italy.

The English Press on the Alabama Claims.

Future Action of English Popular Leaders.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

SALE OF MEXICAN DOLLARS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

[illegible]

BY MAIL.

Complications of the Eastern Question—The Resolution of Congress—Insult to the United States Consul—Destruction of the Arkadi.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

[illegible]

Movements of Garibaldi—Prospect of the Party of Action.

[illegible]

Future Action of the British Popular Leaders—Alliance with the Irish People.

From the London Star, Sept. 4.

[illegible]

The Alabama Claims—The British Press on the Policy of the United States.

From the London Daily News, Sept. 4.

[illegible]

Meeting in Dublin—Letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill.

From Reuter's Telegrams, September 4.

[illegible]

More Troubles About Luxemburg.

[illegible]

The Elections to the North German Parliament.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

Imperial Generals Pardoned—Speculations as to the Fate of Santa Anna.

[illegible]

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

Second Day of the Tobacconists' Convention at Cleveland—The Inspection Question Discussed—Resolution Adopted Relative to Confiscated Tobacco—Executive Committee Announced.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

Preparations for the Wisconsin State Fair—Large Receipts of Grain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Sept. 18.

[illegible]

ACCIDENTS.

Collision on the Northern Central Railroad—Two Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

[illegible]

Two Men Suffocated in a Well.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

Arrival of General Sheridan and Staff—The Burnet House—Change of Base.

[illegible]

Vacation of the City Cemetery.

[illegible]

A Card.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[illegible]

Ocean Freights.

[illegible]

Brighton (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

Manning Bros. West & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
TORRENCE, MANNING & CO.,
ARE NOW READY
FOR THE
FALL TRADE,
With an Entire New Stock of
NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Gloves,
GENTS' FURNISHING,
AND
Fancy Dry Goods.

[illegible]

Prices Meeting All Competition

Manning Bros. West & Co.,
35 Lake-st. & 39 Wabash-av.

Musical Instruments.

AS THE RESULT OF MANY YEARS [illegible]

BURDETT ORGAN,

[illegible]

LYON & HEALY,
General Agents for the Manufacturers,
Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

New Publications.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY,
SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.
[illegible]
ON SEPTEMBER 23D,
MINNESOTA REPORTS.
VOLUME II.
[illegible]
E. B. MYERS & CHANDLER, Publishers,
87 WASHINGTON-ST.

THE THIRD NUMBER OF
THE ADVANCE
[illegible]

For Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE.
[illegible]

FLOUR! FLOUR!
FLOUR!
[illegible]
WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT
FLOUR,
[illegible]
SLEEPER & HALL,
72 STATE-ST.

Hats and Caps.

AMIDON'S
BEST HATS
AT
ELLIOTT & STRYKER'S,
Corner of Clark and Washington-sts.
[illegible]

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
SLEEPER & HALL,
(Late Sleeper & Co.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Flour, Butter and Produce Generally.
[illegible]
72 STATE-ST.
SLEEPER & HALL.

Real Estate.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
CHEYENNE, DAKOTA.
[illegible]
G. M. DODGE,
Chief Eng. and Trustee for Depot Towns.

Clairvoyance.

MADAME CAPPRELLE,
THE CELEBRATED
Natural Clairvoyant & Physician,
[illegible]
ROOMS at the METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
[illegible]

Photographs.

108 BRAND NEW AND FOR 108
POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
108 LAKE-ST.,
[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

LINDEN, SEWALL & TEED,
General Commission Merchants,
[illegible]

C. P. ADAMS & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 39 Commercial-st., Boston.
[illegible]

Stoves and Hardware.

HARDWARE.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
179 & 181 Randolph-st., Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE,
Tin Plate, Tinners' Stock, &c.
[illegible]
WM. BLAIR & CO.

1866 FALL TRADE. 1867
MILLER BROS. & KEEP,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Hardware & Cutlery
Manufacturers' Agents for
Wheeling Nails.
AGENTS FOR
AMERICAN FILE CO.'S FILES,
[illegible]
No. 53 State-st.,
CHICAGO.

Clothing.

JUST RECEIVED—
LATEST STYLES OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
Chinchilla Beavers, Tricot,
Moscow " Pique,
Castor " Crape, and
English Coatings,
Cassimeres & Vestings
AT
HALL & SPENCER'S,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
91 Randolph-st.

CLOTHING!
CLOTHING!
HUSSANDER & PETERSON
[illegible]
No. 25 East Kinzie-st.

Wanted.

WANTED—
A Practical Brewer,
[illegible]

WANTED—
FLAX SEED.
[illegible]

Dye Works.

DYEING.
COOK & McLAIN,
DYERS AND SCOURERS,
109 Clark-st. & 82 Dearborn-st.
[illegible]

Watches.

WESTERN WATCHES.
THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY,
ELGIN, ILLINOIS,
[illegible]
B. W. Raymond" and "Taber" [illegible]

Educational.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,
718 WABASH-AV.
[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO.
[illegible]

NOTICE—
TO ARCHITECTS.
[illegible]

Government Sale.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
[illegible]

Grapes, Peaches, &c.

PEACHES AND GRAPES.
[illegible]
Peaches and Grapes.
[illegible]

Picture Frames.

PICTURE FRAMES,
LOOKING-GLASSES.
[illegible]

General Notices.

MOSS, FOR UPHOLSTERERS AND [illegible]
[illegible]

Artists' Materials.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS
TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.
[illegible]

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
[illegible]

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

The Issue Between the President and the People.

The close of the war found the entire population of the rebel States equally free. The laws that formerly prevailed there had recognized three classes of people—the whites, in whom was vested all political and civil power; the blacks who were slaves, and the blacks who were free. Politically and socially, the free blacks were on the same level with the slaves. The war disclosed the fact that, of these three classes, the blacks had been uniformly loyal and faithful to the Union, and that the whites had been so uniformly rebels that the personal exceptions in each community might be counted on one's fingers. Andrew Johnson proposed to reorganize these States by conferring exclusive political rights upon those who had been engaged in rebellion, and excluding all who had been loyal to the Union and the Constitution, disfranchising them for no crime on their part. In some of the States these loyal free people constituted a majority of the whole population. Congress rejected this scheme. It required that there should be no political distinctions between freemen, and that no man should be disfranchised or prohibited from voting who had been loyal to his country. It, therefore, provided for the establishment of State Governments by the whole people, admitting the whole rebel population to vote, except those who, having assumed an especial obligation to the United States, added official perjury to personal treason. Under Johnson's plan all the loyal population of the rebel States, white and black, were permanently disfranchised, and political power vested exclusively in the hands of those who had been in rebellion. Under the Congressional plan all were admitted to the suffrage save those who, while holding office, had violated their oaths and betrayed their country—a disfranchisement which is confined to a very small number, and which applies equally to the Northern States. Even this disfranchisement is not made permanent, but may be removed at any time by Congress.

That is the issue between Andrew Johnson and the people. Congress adheres to the purpose that loyalty during the rebellion shall not be punished by political and civil disfranchisement, and that no State Government shall be recognized which restricts political rights to those engaged in the rebellion, to the exclusion of those who took no part in it. Upon that issue they and the President went before the people in 1866, and the action of Congress was overwhelmingly sustained.

The President's plan, being repudiated by the people, fell to the ground. But Andrew Johnson has not permitted the other plan to be put into operation. In every possible manner he has thwarted, delayed, opposed and defeated the organization of these States, in the mode required by Congress. He has done all this, and is doing it now, under the pretence of "standing by the Constitution and the flag." He assumes that Congress is making war upon the Constitution and the flag by insisting that in the reconstruction of the rebel States no person who stood by them shall be disfranchised. He assumes that Congress is making war upon the Constitution and the flag, because it will not confide political power in the rebel States exclusively to those who for four years waged relentless war upon both. He assumes that he is standing by the Constitution and the flag, when he delays, embarrasses and defeats the execution of the laws which give to the loyal men of the South the right to vote on an equality with the soldiers of the late rebel armies.

The country cannot be deceived in this matter. The aim of Congress has been to disfranchise no person, but to establish political freedom on the broadest possible basis. The Reconstruction act admits to the suffrage thousands who had been put under the ban of proscription by Andrew Johnson's policy. It deprives no man of suffrage because he was a rebel; it withholds it only from those who have added perjury to treason. Sheridan was removed from office because he would not open the doors to a violation of the act of Congress, and because he summarily dismissed the President's agents who were defeating the execution of the law. If the reconstruction of the South has been delayed, the responsibility is upon Andrew Johnson, and not upon Congress. His entire policy begins and ends in the establishment of State Governments in the rebel States, under which all political power will be confined to the ex-rebels, and the entire loyal population excluded.

No exaggerated rhetoric about the Constitution and the flag can blind the American people to the single issue upon which Congress and the President are opposed. It is whether the rebels shall govern the rebel States, to the exclusion of the entire loyal people, or whether the whole people, rebels and loyalists, shall have an equality of privileges at the polls.

Wanted—A Jail and Hall of Records.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors who made a report upon the right of the county to the public square, and as to the duty of the county to resist the use of any part of it by the city of Chicago, point out the fact that the jail, which is in the basement of the Court House building, and where all executions take place, is a [illegible]. They also state that there is no fire-proof building for the safe-keeping of the public records. We admit all this, and insist that the committee do not go far enough in denouncing the present jail and the inadequacy of the present protection of public records. Both facts are disgraceful, and the Board of Supervisors are responsible for both.

But how are these things to be remedied by displacing the city from the public square? Will that remove the disgraceful exhibition of the public jail, with its profane and obscene inmates grinning and swearing through the windows, in the very heart of the city? Will the exclusion of the city offices from the square make the present location of the jail any more proper and becoming in a "great and growing metropolitan city?" Will the prohibition of the erection of city offices on the square make the present hall of records fire-proof?

There is now, as there has been for ten years past, an urgent necessity for the erection of a fire-proof building in which the public records may be safely kept, and it is an outrage upon the public for the Supervisors of the little towns outside of this, to be keeping in peril the records of titles of all the property in Chicago. Let us have a new jail, and a fire-proof hall of records wholly distinct from the present building, which is not fire-proof, and cannot be made so except at double the cost of erecting a new building, adapted expressly to the purpose.

The financial part of the transaction, as proposed by the Supervisors, is worthy of notice. The "county" proposes to pay the "city" $75,000 for its share of the building. How is the $75,000 to be raised? By taxation, of which the city will pay $67,000, and the remainder of the county $8,000. That is to say, the city will sell out all its right, title, interest, and estate in and to the public square, with the buildings thereon, for the sum of $8,000!

☞ A Southern correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a Copperhead print, says that "if the politicians will only let the South quietly reconstruct their soil, the crops, instead of being worth four hundred millions of dollars per annum, will in a short time be worth a thousand [illegible]

want, above all things, is PEACE. Political anarchy is ruinous."

The "politicians" who are making disturbance and interposing obstructions to the speedy reconstruction of the South are "His Accidency," Andrew Johnson, and his Copperhead backers. The law-making power of the Government has enacted a method of reconstruction, at once plain, easy and equitable. It has made the necessary appropriations to carry the law into effect; the machinery is all in motion; the preliminary steps have all been taken; the registrations are almost perfected; elections for delegates to Constitutional Conventions have been ordered in six of the ten States. A few weeks hence several Conventions will be in session framing new Constitutions. The law secures "peace" and safety to all men; and provides ample power to crush "anarchy." The scheme of reconstruction is based upon immutable principles of right. Its corner-stone is, "Equal political rights and exact justice to all men." No man is disfranchised permanently; a few of the insurgent leaders, who added official perjury to treason and rebellion, are prevented from taking part in the preliminary elections; all other classes of rebels are pardoned and restored to their forfeited privileges. Ninety-five of every hundred rebels are endowed with the ballot from the outset, and allowed to register and be candidates for office.

But there is one man—and most unfortunately he wields the great powers of the Chief Magistrate—who is violently hostile to this magnanimous and satisfactory mode of reconstruction provided by law; by every means in his power he is obstructing and thwarting the operation of the acts of Congress relating to the subject. This bad man is creating all the trouble and vexation, disturbance and danger, that exists in the United States. If he would attend to his legitimate business and sworn duty of seeing that the laws of the land are faithfully executed there would be no excitement, discontent or apprehension in the public mind. When the cause of this discord is removed the effect will cease.

British Neutrality.

The London *Times* appears to think it very singular that the misrepresentation of this country by the English journals and magazines should have a tendency to disturb the amicable relations of the two Governments, and Lord Stanley, in one of his despatches to Mr. Seward, expresses surprise that the unauthorized acts of blockade runners and Alabama builders should constitute any ground of accusation against Her Majesty's Government.

It would undoubtedly be dignified if the American people should pay no heed to the irresponsible railing of the London *Times*, the London *Quarterly*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Saturday Review*, etc. But human beings generally estimate the importance of an enemy by the amount of injury they receive from him, and when the American people reflect that English journals, by the accident of their geographical position, are the interpreters of America, not only for England, but for all Europe, they cannot be indifferent to libels which work so extensive an injury to them. If the two countries should be drawn into a war, the responsibility for its direful consequences would rest, to a great extent, on the maligners of the British press who created the public opinion in England which enabled the builders of the Alabama to carry out their infamous designs.

Lord Stanley's remarks upon the unauthorized acts of private citizens who, as he says, took their own risk in building, arming and manning the Alabama, might be pushed to a very dangerous extreme. Suppose that all the people of Great Britain, except the Ministers of the Crown, were engaged in aiding an insurrection against a Power with whom the Government was at peace, and suppose the Government was never able to find the exact time and place to interfere with the proceedings of its subjects. Would the aggrieved Power accept it as a sufficient answer that the hostile acts were unauthorized? Would Great Britain accept such an answer from any Power from which it might be able to obtain redress by force? No. Her Government would hold that the neutrality of the offending nation must be real, and not merely in keeping with certain dilapidated forms which she might choose to call neutrality laws. A man is always presumed to intend the consequences of his acts, whether of omission or commission. Why should not the same rule apply to a nation? If a Government receives notice that a vessel constructed in its ports is intended to be engaged in operations against a friendly Power, and still allows the vessel to depart on her errand, and makes no attempt to arrest her career, common sense demands that the Government be held responsible for the consequences.

An Opinion as is an Opinion.

The opinion of James P. Root, Esq., on the question of ownership of the Court House Square, may be useful to the Board of Supervisors, for the time being, but it is not good law. On the question whether the Legislature had the right to resume control of the square, in 1851, (a very important question), Mr. Root affirms broadly "that the Legislature has control over any property which may belong to the county." If this be true, then the Legislature may grant to the city the right to erect its public buildings on the square—which the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, in one of their numerous reports, deny. But it is not true that the Legislature has control over all the property which may belong to the county. Chancellor Kent defines the powers of the Legislature over public corporations as follows:

> "Public corporations are such as are created by the Government for political purposes, such as counties, cities, towns and villages; they are invested with subordinate legislative powers to be exercised for local purposes connected with the public good; and such powers are subject to the control of the Legislature of the State. They may also be empowered to take or hold private property for municipal uses; and such property is invested with the security of other private rights."

There are numerous decisions in the Courts of the several States affirming that the *property* held by a public corporation is as sacred, and as independent of legislative control, as that of a private corporation or of a private citizen. The doctrine advanced by Mr. Root would authorize the Legislature if it were so disposed, to sell the Court House square, and the building thereon, and put the proceeds in the State treasury. Does anybody believe that it possesses such power?

Mr. Root makes no allusion to Article XI of the State Constitution relating to "commons," which places all lands granted, or held as a public common at the disposal of a majority of the qualified electors interested therein. Is not this provision of law as pertinent to the discussion as the petty regulations of the county commissioners and their successors in office?

Mr. Root's opinion goes to the length of affirming that the contract between the city and the county, under which the Court House was originally built, was void *ab initio*, and that the city has not now, nor ever had, any rights on the square. This is a question that may be tested judicially, if the city authorities have the wisdom and firmness to resist the absurd attempt to evict them from the building in which their money is invested.

☞ His *Accidency* tendered the high office of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to two colored men—first to Frederick Douglas, a fugitive from slavery; next to John M. Langston a free negro. In point of dignity and respectability the office is little below a seat in the Cabinet. Both these men refused to take the place of so good and true a friend of their race as General Howard.

But the reader may be curious to learn how it happens when Johnson can thus recognize "negro equality," that he so strenuously and venomously opposes negro suffrage in the South? If colored men are fit and entitled to be entrusted with high and important federal office, why are they not entitled to suffrage? If a black man may hold office, should he not be allowed to vote for candidates for office? Does his opposition to colored men voting, arise from the conviction that they would cast their ballots against "my policy" and for the Republican ticket? And is that a good and sufficient reason for their disfranchisement? What [illegible]

should he condemn the District Commanders for appointing negroes to subordinate offices? One of the President's most zealous supporters, Thurlow Weed, remarks in this connection:

> "That the offering [illegible] nothing to stand on."

Thurlow is not the only endorser of "my policy" who will find himself "standing on nothing" while attempting to sustain the Great American Demagogue.

☞ The LaCrosse *Democrat* is the only Copperhead paper in Wisconsin that has the ring of the genuine metal. It is grossly vulgar, blasphemous, obscene and pro-slavery. It has a large circulation in the party because of its frank disavowal of the decencies of life. In its issue of July 30 it had a long article on Abraham Lincoln, and "the place where he popped out," from which the following is an average extract:

> "Everything concerning the departed case possesses a fascination and charm for us, which we make no effort to resist—we wouldn't if we could—we feel his loss more than most people, for he was such a nice, sweet, beautiful [illegible] of such winning ways and charming characteristics, and he was snuffed out of existence so easy—he was a human first-class rocket, and everybody used to admire him so—they didn't think there was any touch-and-go in him—that there was so much of that 'divinity which doth hedge about,' &c. But one day a naughty boy, John Wilkes Booth by name, came along, and he admired the rocket, and he said: 'Oh, what a beau-ti-ful rocket!' and he scratched a match, and touched its flame to the nice, first-class rocket, and before anyone could say, 'Let me kiss him for his mother,' it went off with a fizz, pop, and bang, his soul to glory, we reckon—and all that was left of the amusing rocket was a nasty, blackened, broken stick, and an empty case, of no account to anybody or anything!"

The rest of the article is in keeping with this. It is a concentration of all that is mean and malignant in Copperheadism, a disgrace to journalism, and a disgrace to any party that maintains an organ which commends itself to its readers by the most infamous assaults upon all that is venerated, living or dead. The missing planks in the platform of the Wisconsin Democracy may be found in the *La Crosse Democrat*.

☞ The transportation of the overland mail is in the hands of an insolent and reckless monopoly known as Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Hardly a day passes that we do not receive complaints from the settlers in Colorado, Utah and Montana of the destruction or detention of the mails by the company or its employes. It is alleged and believed by the people of the Territories that Wells, Fargo & Co. throw the mail bags overboard whenever it suits their convenience—that they allow mail matter to accumulate at stations for weeks together when they can make more money with their teams in transporting other freight—and that they violate their contract constantly and openly. It has even been charged and believed that the company keep the principal officers of the Post Office Department under their pay, so that they may defraud the people with impunity. This is not to be credited, but the derelictions of the company are so gross and notorious that unless the Department shall bestir itself without delay, it will become the duty of Congress to order an investigation of the overland mail business, with a view to vacating the contract and prosecuting the delinquent parties, if the facts shall be found to warrant such a course. The Government pays enough for carrying the mail to secure prompt service.

The Temporary Commander of the Fifth Military District.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Major General Joseph K. Mower who, on the death of General Griffin, was appointed to the temporary command of the Fifth Military District, is an officer who has been paraded but little in public print, and may, therefore, be unknown to many of your readers, who may feel some anxiety to know who General Mower is. Allow an old veteran to give a brief history of this distinguished soldier.

General Mower is a graduate of West Point, and, at the beginning of the rebellion, was a Captain in the regular army. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed to the command of the Eleventh Missouri Infantry—a regiment raised in Illinois. For gallantry on the battle-field of Corinth, he was made a Brigadier General. Early in this action he was shot from his horse while commanding a skirmish line, and taken prisoner by the rebels. In less than two hours after his capture, and while the battle was raging at its height, seeing an opportunity presented through the carelessness of the soldier set to guard him, he escaped to the Union lines on a [illegible] horse, and was again at the head of his command with blood yet pouring from his wound. On his appointment to the rank of Brigadier General he was assigned the command of the Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Sixteenth Corps, and throughout the whole army was known as "Fighting Joe." Soon after the fall of Vicksburg, he was made a Major General and given command of a division which was to accompany General A. J. Smith on the Red River expedition. In the battle of Pleasant Hill, during the Banks expedition, it was the timely arrival of Generals Mower and Smith that saved the army from destruction. And had either one of these Generals had command of the entire forces of that expedition, it is safe to say—and any one who participated in the same will bear me out in the assertion—that the war in the Trans-Mississippi Department would have there and then been settled by the total destruction and rout of Kirby Smith's forces.

One of the last official acts of the lamented Lincoln was to call this distinguished officer to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps, and in the march to the sea he was the right-hand man of General Sherman.

Such is a brief history of the officer who now commands the Fifth Military District. It is safe to say that he reflects the views of the hero of the Shenandoah Valley, is a warm supporter of the reconstruction policy of Congress, and in his hands the Fifth Military District is safe.

A SOLDIER.

The Illinois Penitentiary Lease.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

With surprise I read in this morning's TRIBUNE that part of a communication, written in this place, in which my name is mentioned. I do not know who pretends, in so unauthorized a way, to speak for me. As I have said before in your paper, and repeatedly here and elsewhere, I have never surrendered my interest in the Penitentiary lease, either old or new, and, therefore, I cannot, and do not, "regret" the course I have taken since the last famous extra session. On account of "superior force," for the time being, I have been obliged to let things take their course.

It is generally believed, by those who profess to be posted, that the so-called Commissioners have no real desire to let the convict labor, but are ambitious of running the concern themselves.

Time determines all things, and, among other things that it will show, will be a thorough conviction, on the part of the people of Illinois, that it would not be best, either for the interests of the State or the convicts, to take the prison out of the hands of the lessees.

As you have given place to that which conveys a wrong impression with regard to me, you will do me the favor to give your readers the above correction, and much oblige,

R. B. HATCH.

Remains of a Mastodon Discovered Near Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The thigh bone of a monstrous mastodon was discovered by Dr. W. H. Myers, of this city, accompanied by the Secretary of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of your city, while on a scientific expedition fifteen miles north of Fort Wayne. It measures thirty-seven inches in length, and weighs about fifty pounds. A company of us start early in the morning for the locality to recover the remainder, of which you shall hear when accomplished.

REPORTER.

Futility and Mischief of the President's Course.

The New York *Times*, which a year ago was supporting Johnson's reconstruction "policy" on the grounds that Congress at that time had offered no substitute, and had framed no Reconstruction Laws, now heartily endorses the Congressional measures that were subsequently enacted, and vigorously condemns the perverse and factious course of the President. In a recent article it says:

> "Practically considered, the issue raised by Mr. Johnson in opposition to the Reconstruction Laws are [illegible]

tent of the law, utterly inexplicable in the Executive of a Republic.

> "The evil inflicted upon the country by this course is beyond calculation. For though Mr. Johnson has uniformly failed, and will continue to fail in his efforts to obstruct Congress, the effect of his action is to disturb the public mind, to introduce [illegible] that people have ceased to judge of the probabilities of his action according to any received standard of right or duty. [illegible] We do not propose to hold him responsible for the sensational speculations of newspaper correspondents, but it is unfortunately notorious that the persons who share his confidence and [illegible] From every point of view, that policy is as inimical to national harmony and peace as it is injurious to the immediate interests of the Southern people."

The Canadian Elections.

The Canadians are having an animated contest electing their members of Parliament. Thus far the Tory ticket is a little ahead. The Opposition party is charged with being annexationists, and take very little pains to deny it. Here is the character given to the electors of Montreal East, by their representative, in a public speech:

> "Gentlemen, I saw this morning, whilst passing the different polling places, that there was fraud going on. [Groans.] I recognized some voters who had voted yesterday, voting again for our adversary. Well, gentlemen, between nine and eleven o'clock more than 80 or 100 voters who polled against us yesterday, to-day registered their votes again. When I saw that, I gave instructions to my representatives to exact the oath from every voter; and, do you know what was the consequence? At almost every polling booth voters presented themselves [illegible] and refused to take the oath. That proves to you what was done during the two hours the oath was not exacted. That is not all. Some of those voters who had voted yesterday came and swallowed the oath, though they were warned; but I know that great numbers represented dead parties, and absent parties, and parties detained at home by sickness. Now, gentlemen, out of the 800 voters registered against us to-day, more than one-half can be disputed, on account of those shameful and fraudulent practices and false swearing that I have now mentioned."

Republican Victory at Monticello, Ill.

The first municipal election in Monticello, Piatt County, Ill., occurred on Monday, resulting in the election of an entire Republican ticket. Party lines were not closely drawn, but if they had been the ticket would have received a much larger majority. The following is the ticket elected: Mayor—S. Y. Bradstreet; Trustees—P. O. Babcock, N. F. Starks, J. L. Davenport, S. R. Howard, C. E. Wales; Recorder—F. J. Tryon. Mr. Bradwell's majority was 53.

REV. MR. HALL'S LECTURE.

England's Action During the Rebellion.

An Answer to the Rev. Mr. Hall.

84 WASHINGTON STREET,
CHICAGO, September 17, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to controvert certain statements made by the Rev. Mr. Hall, in his lecture, delivered at the Second Presbyterian Church, last evening. You will, I trust, pardon me for stating that I too have done something for the cause of the North in England, during the war, and I therefore claim a hearing.

I am an Irishman by birth, and am proud to say I am an American citizen. I was in Europe during the whole of the American war, and was on the literary staff of a good many papers during that period, among which I will mention the London *American*, the *Irishman*, the *Irish People*, on every one of which I did my best to help the cause of the North. I hold a testimonial from Mr. J. A. Knight, proprietor of the London *American*, acknowledging my services on that paper, and which I shall have great pleasure in showing to you or Mr. Hall, should you doubt anything that I state. I dislike to mention these matters, but I do so to show your readers that I have a claim on them for at least a patient hearing. I can also say that I was the first person on the other side of the water to deliver a lecture on the American war, in which the cause of the North was warmly espoused. The lecture was delivered in Dublin, and was printed in full in the London *American*, in November, 1861.

[illegible] so did a few more. All honor to those noble few that stood up boldly in the midst of a scoffing and scornful nation, and were for liberty and union in America. I am second to no man in my admiration for those Englishmen who took this course; but I cannot let Mr. Hall's statements pass unchallenged.

Mr. Hall led his audience to believe that it was only the London *Times* that made misstatements about America, and that opposed the cause of the South. He mentioned those papers that sided with the North, but never mentioned a word about those that sided with the South, with the exception of the *Times*. I now call on Mr. Hall to tell what side the *Telegraph*, the *Standard*, and the *Herald* took. The *Telegraph* had in 1863 a circulation of more than a hundred thousand a day, nearly double that of the *Times*. To prove how entirely Southern it was, I have only to mention the fact that it was in it George Sala's letters on the American war appeared. This man did infinitely more to prejudice the English mind against the North than ever Bull Run Russell did. The *Telegraph* is the great organ of the English middle classes. I call on Mr. Hall to contradict this statement if it is not true. Does Mr. Hall remember "Manhattan's" letters in the *Standard*? And does he know what side that *third* most influential journal in England took? It was rabidly Southern, and right well Mr. Hall knows it. Permit me to mention the case of the London *American* and the *Index*. The first of these papers was started in 1860, and I became connected with it in 1861. It was acknowledged to be a most ably conducted journal, and until the war broke out was doing well; but no sooner was the first shot fired than it began to go down, simply because it took the side of the North. It had to cease in March, 1863. But I have still a stronger point in the *Index*, a paper published in London in the Southern cause. It not only lived, but flourished, and at the time the London *American* died a natural death for want of support, the *Index* had five times the circulation that our journal had in its palmiest days. I call on Mr. Hall to answer these facts.

The monstrosity of the assertion that the vast majority of the British people were for the North is such that, in the name of truth and the outraged feelings of my American fellow-citizens, whom Mr. Hall must think imbeciles, I call on him for a contradiction of this statement. If the feelings of the British public were anything like what Mr. Hall says they were, the pressure that would be necessarily brought to bear on the Government would have *forced* them into sending every ship-of-war in the navy to capture the Alabama, if, as has been alleged, she escaped unknown to the authorities. No such course was ever mooted. Mr. Hall glories in the free institutions of his country, and in the irresistible force of public opinion in England. Will Mr. Hall be good enough to inform the American people how it was that if all those meetings in sympathy with the North which he tells about, took place, the Government was not obliged to try to capture the Alabama and the rest of the British pirate cruisers? A few meetings sympathizing with the North did take place in the North of England, but so overwhelming was the majority on the other side all over the Kingdom that the Northern sympathizers, although counting John Bright and others in their ranks, were almost as politically powerless in England during the war as Brigham Young and the Mormons are politically powerless in America to-day.

Lest your readers should imagine that it is sectarian animosity that prompts me to write this letter, I beg to note that I am not a Catholic and was born and brought up a Protestant.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

T. [illegible]

Personal Items.

The Qui Vive Base Ball Club, of Derby, Ct., claims the fastest runner in the country—Robert O. Gates—who makes the ninety feet between the bases in twelve leaps.

The Newport (R. I.) *News* says intelligence has been received there of the decease of Mr. Tift, a bachelor, having a fortune of $7,500,000 to be distributed among his relatives, some of whom reside in Newport.

Sir Charles Windham, who succeeds Sir John Michel next week, in the command of the British forces in the new Dominion, has a most brilliant military record. He joined the Guards in 1826; was a Captain in 1833; served in Canada during the rebellion; was Major in 1846; Colonel in 1854; he served in the Crimea without a day's absence, till July, 1856; he was present at the battles of Alma and Balaklava; the repulse of the powerful sortie on the 26th of October, 1854, [illegible] company with the lamented Cathcart when he was killed at the battle of Inkerman. He was also present at both assaults on the Redan, and commanded the storming party of the Second division at the last one on the 8th of September, 1855, where his gallantry and judgment was so conspicuous that he was shortly afterwards promoted Major General for "distinguished and intrepid conduct." He had previously served as Brigadier General in the trenches from the last August. He was next appointed Governor of the British portion of Sebastopol in September, 1855; Commander of the Fourth Division in October; Chief of the Staff to the Army in November; and Lieutenant General (local rank) in January, 1856. For these distinguished services he received the Crimean medal and four clasps, and was appointed a Companion of the Bath. He was also appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor. In 1857 he was sent to India to the command of Cawnpore. He was in the actions of Pandoo Nuddee, Kallee Nuddee, Futteghur, and commanded the Lahore division of the army. For these services he received another medal. His commission as Lieutenant General dates from February 5, 1863.

Mrs. Yelverton, who has been so continually in hot water in the London divorce courts, arrived in New York on Saturday from Liverpool. She comes for "readings," it is understood.

Catharine Beecher, a Beecher who, besides being a Beecher, has written a cook-book and some other things, has come out an Episcopalian. In an explanatory letter she charges all her Brothers with having abandoned the fine old orthodox creed of infant damnation, and takes this shy at H. W. B. in particular: "Then our younger brother, both as minister and editor, has rejected the theory of infant depravity and the whole system based on it."

Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, has recently entered into the largest railway contract ever undertaken by a single individual. It is to build the mountain section of the Pacific Railroad, 800 miles in length, for $47,000,000.

Hinton Rowan Helper was in Statesville, N. C., last week, where he persisted in carrying out his principles by refusing to allow a negro to drive him to Davidson College.

Mrs. General Cole is reported insane in some of the country papers.

Augustus Woodbury, the colored Speaker of the House of Representatives in Liberia, was formerly a penniless student at Meriden, Connecticut, and is now one of the most efficient public men of the colony.

The Empress [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

What the President Proposes to Do.

A Talk with Generals Banks and Butler and their Views.

The Registry and the Elections in the South.

The Threatened Coup d'Etat.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME.

It is about as near impossible for us, who live in Washington, as for you, who live in Chicago, a thousand miles away, to tell what the President is going to do. His actions have no certain dependence on his words, and his words of to-day have no dependence on those of yesterday. Senator Wilson is not generally happy in language, but he hit the nail on the head when he said of the Executive, "He goes by fits and starts—he acts like a fellow on a 'bust,' who goes to sleep, wakes up, and breaks things, and then goes to sleep again only to wake up bye-and-bye and smash things again." That is A. J. to a dot. Just now, he's awake, and in a smashing mood.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEWS.

I called on General Butler the other evening. He had been here three or four days, and I asked him how he found matters—what he thought of the situation.

"Things are very much mixed," said he, "and what appears evident to-day may seem ridiculous. Only one thing is certain, and this is that Mr. Johnson will do what is for him the most unwise thing possible."

I knew that quite a number of Democrats and Conservatives had been to see the General, and I asked what he gathered from their conversation.

"Well, there are three classes of men here who belong to the kitchen cabinet," said he, "and who assume to speak, with more or less authority, for the President. There's a large class of scrubs, like the *Intelligencer* people, and a horde of ward politicians, without standing or influence, dreadfully out at the elbows pecuniarily—these fellows go there and he talks to them freely. They want loaves and fishes of some sort, and so are constantly urging Johnson on to wild schemes. He meets them on equal terms and gives them to understand that he's just going to do what they want him to do. Then there is a second and smaller class, like Steedman and Cowan, who think they could make something out of the *debris*, if there were a general break-up—they go there, pat him on the back, tell him the country's with him, and, while he's somewhat reserved with them, they come away with a decided impression that he's on the war-path, bound to assert his authority, and all that sort of thing. The third class is very small—it's made up of men of ability and social standing, like Cushing and Walker. They find him distant and cautious. He abuses the radical to them, but doesn't bluster much about what he's going to do. *If* I were to believe what I hear that these fellows of the first class report, I should look for bloodshed before New Years. The men of this third class are no way certain, yet, that he has any plan for future action; they say he's in a fit of ill-temper—may follow up his amnesty proclamation, and may not."

"The proclamation don't amount to anything unless he does follow it up," said I.

"Not much," Butler answered. "He must be able to get his pardoned rebels on the registry lists or else he hasn't gained anything substantial."

GENERAL BANKS' VIEWS.

General Banks was here, too, last week, and, in a casual conversation with him at the hotel, I asked his views, also.

He said he thought the President showed more method lately than he ever had before. The removal of Stanton, and Sheridan, and Sickles, and the issuance of the two proclamations, looked a little like business. "He must know that these acts very materially strengthen the case against him, and if he stops where he is he will show himself the blindest and most foolish of men. He can't order a reopening of the Southern registry lists unless he has determined to entirely set aside the law of Congress, but he's made next to nothing unless he does give such an order."

Thus much for the general views of Messrs. Banks and Butler on this one point—What is the President going to do?

THE REGISTRY AND THE ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Certain representative men of Butler's first class have all the while asserted that the President would issue an order for the reopening of the registry in States where it has been closed. On the other hand it was announced a dozen times by his express request that he contemplated nothing of the kind—that the persons pardoned by his proclamation must seek any needed redress in the courts. The latest semi-official declaration is that he doesn't think he has power to issue an order, but that he intends making a formal "suggestion" that the elections be postponed till November, and the registry kept open till October. This will, of course, necessitate a reopening in States wherein it has been closed.

The coming "suggestion" will simply be a piece of impertinence. The President has no more call to offer advice to the District Commanders than you or I have, and they will be just as free to disregard his "suggestion" as mine. If they do pass it by, however, Binckley stands ready to declare them in a "contumacious attitude," and then their removal follows as a matter of course. But if General Grant should advise them, as he did when the Stanbery opinion was issued, that they are to follow, each man for himself, his own interpretation of the law, and his own judgment as to the needs of the hour—what then? Is Binckley, or even Stanbery, great enough to put the General of the Army in a "contumacious attitude?"

A COUP D'ETAT THREATENED.

Whether, as is asserted in the New York *Herald*, the President talks about breaking up Congress in certain contingencies I know not; but here is something of which I do know there is talk, at and about the White House.

Not merely of proroguing Congress, but of preventing its meeting. Some of the "ring" appear to think this wouldn't be difficult. The scheme contemplates the arrest of sixty or seventy members. A Maryland grand jury, it is thought, could easily find indictments against that number of Radicals for treason—for advocating opposition, on the soil of Maryland, to Mr. Johnson's administration, that being, for the present, the Government. Such indictments having been found, then clap these traitors into prison and there let them lie. The quorum of the House is broken up, and there can be no new members chosen, for as yet there are no vacancies.

Of course you will say this is a perfectly insane scheme. I know that as well as you do, but I assure you it is matter of talk in the White House "ring." And at least it is no wilder than the idea of proroguing Congress.

THE CABINET.

I have not yet seen so much reason as some persons profess to find for believing that a general change of Cabinet is to be made. General Grant is undoubtedly obnoxious to the President, but it is questionable, first, whether he dare turn him out, and, second, whether he can turn him out. Mr. Seward is hated by the Democrats, but the President must retain him as long as he himself professes to be governed by honor or gratitude. Mr. McCulloch is not near as much of a Johnson man to-day as he was ten or twelve months ago, but he makes no special opposition to the President's general political course. Messrs. Browning, Welles, Randall and Stanbery are as subservient to the President as any other four men he could find. The pressure against Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulloch is unquestionably strong, but I am inclined, as yet, to think the President does not see any way in which he can better himself by making a change.

[illegible]

Horrid Wife-Murder in Cleveland.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Sept. 14.

Eliza Florin, wife of Frank Florin, a German, living at No. 28 Minnesota street, was attacked by her husband at 7:30 o'clock last evening, the weapon used being an axe, and at one o'clock this (Saturday) morning was in a very precarious situation. The husband is a plasterer by trade, about forty-five years of age, and has been an idle, drunken, thriftless man about sixteen years. During the greater portion of that time he and his wife have quarrelled to a wonderful extent. He often said to the neighbors that he would kill her some day, and at the time of the attack was held in the sum of $100 to appear at the Police Court on Monday morning for abusing her. Policemen in that neighborhood have frequently met her in the middle of the night calling for protection from his brutal assaults. When sober, which was rarely the case, he worked steadily at his trade, and lived in comparative peace at home. But, when intoxicated, he imagined his wife had been inconstant in former years. From all the facts which could be hastily gathered in the night, it can be said, upon the authority of the neighbors, that she was an honest, virtuous and industrious woman.

During the day he occupied his room, very much stupefied with liquor. From surrounding circumstances, it appears he emerged from his room with the axe in hand, and dealt a blow while standing with his back to the door through which the entrance was made. His wife was sitting by a window on the south side of the house, so that when the hall door opened she would be behind it. Great pools of blood were found in that corner, some of which were large enough to form a stream across the floor. The wall, window, table, lamp and chairs were spattered over with blood. The axe crushed the skull on the right side near the temple and [illegible] the children, seven and nine years of age, occupied apartments opening into the sitting room. If they had not heard their mother's feeble cry for help, and given the alarm, the work would have been short and decisive. Their piercing screams brought in Mrs. Wolf, a neighbor, and, upon her appearance, Florin left the house. The children ran to their elder sister, aged fifteen years, living with Peter Wolf. Upon hearing the news she became almost wild with grief, and ran about crying, "Poor, dear mother." The people supposed the mother and father were quarrelling again, but when the true state of affairs came to light, the excitement was intense. The police of that section were not acquainted with the man, consequently a squad was sent up who hunted for him for hours. After searching in vain throughout the entire neighborhood, the man was caught by John Hays, a saloon keeper who knew him well, on Lake street. Hays had [illegible] the trouble. Officer Ostendorf took charge of the prisoner, brought him to the station, along with the axe. The helve and blade were separate, when found, blood being spattered over both. It is believed the force of a blow caused the separation, and that the blade may possibly have been used on the woman's throat, though the general impression was that the gashes from ear to ear were made with a razor. The razor could not be found.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

General Carl Schurz on the Political Situation and its Side Issues.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, Sept. 17.

Some time since, the Chairman of the Republican Committee of this State, addressed the following note to General Carl Schurz:

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 3, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL: The opposition press in this State have had considerable to say respecting certain advice which, according to a letter of Mr. Charles Rueser, published in the Boston *Commonwealth*, you have given the Republican Germans. The statement in Mr. Rueser's letter is as follows:

"The *Westliche Post*, edited by Carl Schurz, likewise advises the Germans to bid farewell to the Republican party in State and local elections; however, in national elections again to stand firm to the Republican party, whose imperative duty it is to secure those benefits which it obtained out of the war for the suppression of the rebellion fought by this party in the interest of universal liberty and equality. This admonition can become fatal to the Republican organization, for when a division occurs in the Republican party in State elections, where a portion of that party confronts it as an enemy, one cannot well in national elections fraternize with that enemy again."

The object of this note is to inquire whether Mr. Rueser has correctly given your position. You will observe that his statement is in general terms, that he represents you as making no exceptions, but as absolutely advising the German Republicans to abandon their party in all State elections, because some Republicans, in some States, are in favor of certain measures of local character to which the Germans are generally opposed. From my acquaintance with you, as a firm and zealous advocate of the principles of the National Republican party, I find it difficult to believe that you would advise your German friends to a course which seems to me unjust, inconsistent and indefensible.

(Signed) HORACE RUBLEE,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

General Carl Schurz, St. Louis, Mo.

General Schurz, in reply, says:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter is received. You inquire whether Mr. Charles Rueser, in his letter to the Boston *Commonwealth*, gives a correct statement of my views, in saying that I advised the Germans "to bid farewell to the Republican party in State and local elections, but to stand firm to the Republican party in national elections." This is not a correct exposition of my views, nor do I think that Mr. Rueser intended to convey the impression that I advised my German friends to abandon the Republican party in all State and local elections.

The views I expressed in the newspaper articles I wrote some time ago on the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and similar oppressive and intolerant legislation, were exactly those I have always held, and expressed when I had occasion to discuss this subject. They are easily summed:

That class of legislation to which the Prohibitory Liquor Law belongs, is intrinsically wrong, and ought, therefore, to be vigorously opposed. But this is not the main issue now before the people. The great political problem of the period is that of reconstruction. It involves the peace and happiness of this country for many years, perhaps for generations. It cannot be put off, and has to be solved on its own merits. The only political machinery through which, under existing circumstances, a successful solution of this problem can be secured, is the Republican party. [illegible]

Whatever course we may be incited to take with regard to other questions, the main issue must always be kept in sight. [illegible]

In the meantime, it is by no means our duty to submit meekly to attempts made to use the Republican organization in local and State elections for illegitimate and obnoxious purposes. We should, in the first place, vigorously oppose such attempts inside of the party, and experience shows that if this be done with energy, prudence and tact, we can accomplish much. But if this should prove of no avail we are, in case of pressing necessity, at perfect liberty to try the effect of the defeat of Republican candidates as a remedy for the evil. There is, however, one circumstance under which the exercise of this right may be objected to, and that is, when by its exercise the national efficiency of the Republican organization should be seriously impaired and its national ends endangered—those ends being at the present moment of paramount importance.

These are the views I hold and have expressed whenever there was occasion for it. It would, however, be vain to deny that there are a good many radical Germans whom any attempt of the Republican party to inflict upon the community [illegible] would induce to sever their connection with the Republican organization, regardless of consequences. Things have been done here and there which have already gone far to effect this result. From all sides we receive sets of resolutions against the prohibitory law and similar things, passed at German Republican meetings. The Germans have taken the alarm quite generally, and it will not require much to produce a serious break in their ranks. [illegible]

I am [illegible] that any sensible temperance man in the Republican party should insist so obstinately upon this impracticable scheme, since the statistics of liquor consumption and elsewhere show that it rather aggravates than diminishes the evil. [illegible]

Temperance men commit a most singular mistake when they speak of the opponents of the prohibitory law as a set of tipplers and liquor dealers. I am earnestly opposed to prohibition, and yet I pretend to belong to neither one nor the other of these two classes. You are long enough acquainted with me to know that the entire absence of alcoholic liquors from this globe would cause no personal inconvenience to me. I am also one of those who sincerely abhor drunkenness and intemperance of any description. But I am just as earnestly opposed to that class of legislation which, in an arbitrary way, encroaches upon the rights of the individual, which, for this reason, will never be sustained by public sentiment, and which will only serve to familiarize the masses with the practice of law-breaking, thus demoralizing them, and undermining the popular respect for the laws in general. I may have occasion, some time or other, to set forth the reasons for my opposition at length. These reasons do not spring from my individual tastes, but are based upon principle and experience, and I am persuaded a very large proportion of the opponents of the prohibitory law, among the Germans, are impelled by just the same class of motives. To these men of sincere convictions the question of prohibition, etc., is something more than a mere question of beer and whiskey.

I have heard the question asked why these men will not temporarily sacrifice their opinions on individual rights while the country is in danger and the national cause needs their aid. It may be asked, with equal, and even more, propriety, why the temperance men, who form only a minority in the Republican party, do not give up their obnoxious hobby, while the cause of the country demands unity of action. The opinions and claims of those who oppose prohibition on principle, are certainly entitled to at least as much consideration and respect as the opinions of those who advocate it.

To conclude—I earnestly hope the German Republicans, while resolutely defending the cause of individual liberty where the issue actually comes up, will not permit themselves to be frightened by the cry of "wolf" where there is no danger. The excitement about this matter is in a great many places a mere trap set for them by the Copperheads, which intelligent and conscientious men will know how to avoid. I trust they will keep in view the main problem of our days, and attach no more importance to side issues than is justly due to them. At the same time it is to be hoped that all Union men, who have our common cause more earnestly at heart than their individual notions, will co-operate in stopping the efforts of the temperance leaders in the Republican party, efforts calculated to keep the Democracy alive, to drive willing recruits into the Johnson camp, and to break up the harmony and endanger the efficiency of our organization at so momentous a period. The Maine election ought to have convinced them that this applies to Americans just as well as to Germans.

I congratulate you, my dear sir, upon the capital resolution bearing upon this subject, which forms part of the Republican platform of Wisconsin. It is excellent in language as well as in spirit, and if it were adopted and practically adhered to by the Republicans in every State of the Union, there would be no danger of a division between the liberal American and German elements. Far from advising the Germans "to bid farewell to the Republican party" under such circumstances, I would most earnestly urge my German friends in Wisconsin to support the platform and the candidates nominated upon it, with the same zeal which has always distinguished them. Yours, very truly,

(Signed) CARL SCHURZ.

Horace Rublee, Chairman Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin.

Interesting Letter Written by Maximilian Just Before his Death.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:

QUARTERED PRISON OF LAS CAPUCHINAS,
June 17, 1867.

DEAR BARON LAGO, MINISTER OF AUSTRIA TO MEXICO: I am done with this world; my very last wishes are in regard to my mortal remains which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must survive me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will bring my body to Vera Cruz. [illegible]

(Signed) MAXIMILIAN.

University of Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 18.—The college year in the literary department of the University [illegible]

THE FINANCES.

Senator Morton's Views.

When and How the National Debt Should be Paid.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes the following letter from Senator Morton, of Indiana, giving his views on the financial question:

To the Editors of the Journal:

Without intending to discuss all the questions connected with our finances, such as taxation of the bonds, retirement of the National Bank currency, &c., I beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the subject of the time of payment of the national debt.

The total debt on the first of the present month, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, was $2,[illegible], and included $[illegible] of greenbacks or legal-tender notes, and $[illegible] in fractional currency. The total bonded debt, at the same time, including old bonds, issued before 1861, was $1,[illegible].

Of this amount one hundred and ninety-eight millions four hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred dollars ($198,431,300) draw five per cent. interest and fall due in 1904, and are what are commonly called "Ten-Forties." Two hundred and eighty-three millions six hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred dollars ($283,676,100), drawing six per cent interest, fall due in 1881. Twelve hundred and five millions seven hundred and ten thousand five hundred dollars ($1,205,710,500) draw six per cent interest and fall due in 1882, '84, '85 and '87, and are what are commonly called "Five-Twenties." The interest on all these bonds is payable in coin. There were outstanding on the first of the present month four hundred millions seven hundred and eighty-six thousand and twenty-five dollars ($400,786,025) of three years' "Seven-Thirty" notes due in June and July, 1868.

The law creating the "Ten-Forty" bonds provides that the Government shall have the right to redeem them at any time after ten years from the date of their issue, and this right of redemption will accrue in 1874. The law creating the "Five-Twenties" provides that the Government may redeem them at any time after five years from the date of issue, and this right of redemption will accrue in regard to those already issued in 1867, '69, '70 and '72.

The right to redeem these different bonds at the expiration of five and ten years, as above stated, is a mere privilege reserved by the Government to be exercised or not according to its convenience, and there is no moral or legal obligation to pay off one of them an hour before it is due. When these laws were passed, it was supposed it might be to the interest of the Government to pay off the debt, or some portion of it, before it was due, and the right to do so was accordingly reserved.

It is now proposed by Democratic politicians that the Government shall at once pay off in greenbacks all the bonds which it has a right to redeem, and shall continue to do so from year to year, as the right to redeem shall accrue, until the whole is paid, which would thus be done in seven years; and the more violent are insisting on the immediate discharge of the whole debt by compelling our creditors to take an equal amount of greenbacks to be issued for that purpose.

The latter proposition would require the immediate issue of more than two billions of greenbacks, and the former the issue of a like sum within seven years, and either would be clearly fatal to the credit and prosperity of the country.

Of the "Five-Twenties," five hundred and fourteen millions seven hundred and eighty thousand and fifty dollars were issued in 1862, and are not due until 1882; but the Government has the privilege of redeeming them in 1867.

According to the last monthly statement of the Treasury Department, there are now absolutely due and must be paid on presentment, various notes, bonds and certificates of indebtedness amounting to nineteen million four hundred and forty thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighty-seven cents, ($19,440,375.87). There are six per cent bonds falling due in 1867-68, and must then be paid, amounting to fourteen million eight hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty cents.

There are of three years compound interest notes, which will fall due in 1868, and must then be paid, seventy-eight millions eight hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred dollars. How shall the Government get the greenbacks to pay the debts that are due, and that will be due next year, and to redeem the five hundred and fourteen millions of Five-Twenties?

There are three ways:

1. By issuing new bonds and redeeming with the proceeds of their sale; but this would only make a new debt of like amount, as the time has not come when a new bond bearing a lower rate of interest can be sold at par.

2. By levying a tax more than double that of the present; but this the country cannot and will not bear. Or,

3. By issuing within the next twelve months not less than six hundred millions of greenbacks, and this operation must be repeated from year to year until after 1874.

What effect this would have upon the value of the currency and the business of the country need not be discussed, for none are so stupid as not to understand it.

If this vast body of currency is to be redeemed, then the debt is not paid, but has only changed its form. If it is not to be redeemed, then it will not be worth the paper upon which it is printed, and repudiation and commercial ruin will be the result. The present value of greenbacks is chiefly due to the understanding that they are to be redeemed, and a body of currency that is not to be redeemed, and will die in the hands of the last holder, cannot be sustained by making it a legal tender or by any other legislative contrivance. Not one dollar of the bonded debt will fall due before fourteen years and it will then become due at different periods running down to 1904. Can any good reason be given for paying it off so long in advance? The country has not yet recovered from the war. Trade and commerce still languish throughout the land. Nine States are disorganized and desolate, and can scarce pay anything for years to come. The rebellious South caused the debt to be created, but whatever is paid in the next five or six years must come almost entirely from the North. Why not wait at least until the South can pay part? Why not wait until the country has recovered from the shock and waste of war? Has not this generation put down the rebellion and done its part, and may it not justly leave the payment of part of the debt to the next? This generation has to discharge a large State, county and municipal indebtedness growing out of the war, and within the next ten years will have to pay not less than $400,000,000 for pensions and bounties, besides extraordinary expenses of Indian wars and other causes. In ten years our population will have increased ten millions, and our taxable property doubled in value. In ten years a tax twice its amount can be borne easier than the tax of to-day.

Within ten years the Southern States will be reconstructed and in the enjoyment of comparative prosperity. Within ten years, and perhaps within five, the increase of population, wealth and capital will enable the Government to sell at par bonds bearing a much lower rate of interest than the present, and thus consolidate and reduce the debt.

Should the Government find itself at any time in possession of coin or currency that can be applied to the reduction of the debt, it should, of course, be promptly applied; but any attempt to pay the bonded debt in advance by heavy taxation, or by inflating the currency, will be unnecessary, unwise and injurious.

I would pay the interest promptly, according to the contract. I would pay our currency obligations and other debts as they mature, and see to it that the public debt should under no circumstances be increased.

I would reduce the rate of taxation to the lowest point that would defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered, and pay the interest and maturing obligations, and leave the principal of the bonded debt to be discharged in other and better times.

Who ever before heard of a nation while still exhausted from war, and with wounds unhealed, attempting to pay off the war debt? Foreign nations may admire our ambition in this respect, but would despise our discretion. The national taxes can be reduced by the adoption of the policy I propose, and by the honest and faithful collection of the internal revenue.

In fifteen years and possibly in five, the difference in value between gold and greenbacks will have ceased to exist, by a gradual return to specie payment, and the question of the mode of payment of the bonds, whether in gold or greenbacks, will have become unimportant. Specie payments can be reached without contracting the currency, by waiting a reasonable time, until successful reconstruction and the growth of wealth and business has brought the country up to the existing volume of currency without a financial convulsion.

The decline of gold from 200 to 40 brought a corresponding reduction in the price of property, attended with great loss and derangement of business. Another inflation of the currency would be attended with another ascent and descent of prices, and with immense disaster to the nation. What the country needs is repose and stability in our financial policy, and without these trade and prosperity must languish. When our debt was contracted, the men who now clamor for its immediate payment denounced bonds and greenbacks as alike worthless, and dissuaded the people from lending their money to carry on the war; and my opinion is, they mean no better to the country now than they did then. Now, as then, their effort is to destroy the public credit.

The proposition to pay the public debt in advance is unnecessary, impracticable and destructive, and would result in benefit to none, unless it would be the gold gamblers, and they would ultimately be "hoisted by their own Petard," as they were at the close of the war.

The national debt can be paid without oppressing the country, not by "hot house" experiments, spasmodic efforts or violation of the public faith, but by the solid growth of the country in population, wealth and prosperity, under the administration of a stable financial policy.

O. P. MORTON.

Type-Setting by Machinery.

From the New York Tribune, Sept. 16.

Among the many strides of invention which have thus far made this century famous, must be mentioned the efforts that have been made to produce a machine for setting type. A vast deal of time and money has been spent, both in Europe and in this country, but little has been practically accomplished, although it is now nearly fifty years since Charles Babbage gave to the world the first germ of a type-setting machine in his Calculator, which was so largely patronized by the British Government. It is true that many inventions have from time to time appeared, and there are several to be found in New York to-day, and some of them have been in operation for several years; but the numerous complexities of the printing business have presented unusual difficulties, and no machine has as yet achieved an undisputed success.

The great difficulty has been that inventors have [illegible] nearly as much time as the old method. And, when inventors have attempted more complicated machines, they have found them impracticable when put to the test of actual use.

Recently, a new step has been taken, which promises important results. It is a machine for justifying type, or making the lines of equal length, and with equal spaces between the words. This machine is very small, and not at all complicated. The first machine does its work very well, and gives promise that, if united with one of the type-setting machines, it will achieve a decided triumph. This is the invention of Mr. Charles W. Felt, of Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Felt has devoted the best part of his life—more than sixteen years—to this work. He has spent a large amount of money, and, a few years since, completed by far the most comprehensive composing machine ever attempted. He has now taken the most difficult and important portion, that pertaining to the justifying as already noticed, and reduced it to a simple and practical machine, which he proposes to put in use immediately with some composing machine, and then complete the remaining portions of his system.

A TALE OF HORROR.

Brutal Treatment of Two Mulatto Children at Triune, Tenn.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Sept. 18.

Everybody who has read Uncle Tom's Cabin will remember the character of Legree, the brutal, unfeeling slave overseer. That character has found a counterpart in the person of a resident of Williamson County, Tenn., whose terrible treatment of two mulatto children sounds more like the deeds of a fiend incarnate than of a man. We obtain the details of the frightful story from official sources, which places them beyond doubt.

In the year 1858 a man named Henry Jackson, who lived at Triune, Williamson County, sold one of his slaves—a woman named Sally—to a man in Mississippi. The woman was torn from her home and her children—a little boy and girl still in infancy—and was carried the long, weary journey she never expected to retrace.

The war came on and swept the hated system of slavery away like chaff, even as all evil, no matter how firmly grounded, must at last disappear in the onward march of right and truth. The poor woman who years before had been sold into distant bondage, relieved by the emancipation proclamation, toiled faithfully, ofttimes for a mere pittance, saving her means that she might return to Tennessee. A few weeks ago she accomplished her object and her weary feet trod once more the soil of Williamson County. She sought out her old master, that cruel, bad man, and asked for her children. They were shown to her, two wretched little creatures, fearfully marred and deformed by the constant inhuman treatment they had sustained at the hands of the brute, Jackson. None but a mother's heart can tell with what feelings this poor woman contemplated her offspring, each with the marks of such frightful abuse upon their bodies, after an absence of almost ten years.

These children, it seems, have been kept in worse than slavery for years past. Probably incensed by the breaking up of a system which placed under his entire control helpless victims to cruelty, Jackson seems to have vented all his spleen upon these innocent beings. The little unfortunate brother and sister are now respectively eleven and ten years of age. The little girl's back shows the scars of fearful lacerations, and the boy's head has grown misshapen and of unnatural size from the knocks and bruises sustained at the hands of Jackson. The little fellow has been compelled to work in all sorts of weather, with scanty clothing, frightfully exposed. On one of the coldest Sundays of last winter Jackson compelled him to go out and chop wood without any covering to his feet. His toes were frozen, and several of them rotted off, he receiving no care whatever. The man threatened often to drown him in a pond near the premises, and the same winter actually threw him into the water. The boy succeeded in crawling out with his life. At another time, when Jackson was butchering hogs, he threatened to scald the boy in the hot water, but was dissuaded by a colored man who interceded in behalf of the little fellow.

All summer long Jackson has compelled the boy to work in the corn field, when the poor wretch was actually picking the maggots from his frost-bitten limbs. But why enumerate further?

The Bureau authorities have been informed of these inhuman outrages, and will take steps for the arrest and punishment of the perpetrator. He certainly ought to be brought to speedy justice. Does any rebel sheet doubt the truth of our statement? We refer to Bureau headquarters, from which they were obtained.

Impeachment.

From the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

We can scarcely escape the conviction that, not Andrew Johnson, but the President of the United States, will, in November, in the year of our Lord, 1867, be impeached by the people before the Senate of the United States. Within the terms of this statement lies the moment of the issue.

It is not a political measure in the mere political sense of the phrase. Of course the movement will be approved or condemned by those who make up current political parties, but it is no less true that, while all who condemned the late war against rebels will oppose impeachment, all who rejoiced when the Confederacy fell will approve the verdict of the august tribunal. The sharp definition of politicians into favoring or opposing [illegible] will be no more a test of the righteousness of the prosecution than was the trial of Surratt for complicity in assassination.

We have confidence in both the august Attorney of the People, the House of Representatives, and the dignified Tribunal, the Senate. The arraignment by so large a body is security against mere political animosity and prejudice, and the verdict by so conservative a court will obtain the assent of all good citizens.

Not Andrew Johnson, but *the President* will be tried. Our beneficent and wise laws provide that no offender shall be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offence. It is known that if he were convicted before the Senate of some great crime against the statute, he could, after, be arraigned before any criminal court for that offence. Our law provides that after impeachment, and a verdict against the accused, no Senatorial penalty will follow the Senate's conviction beyond that of removal from office.

The trial will be simply a grand national inquiry into the official conduct of a public officer. No prejudice, no malice, no resentment against Andrew Johnson must be an element in the procedure. No measure which, under the administration of another man, would have been approved, must be impeached against Andrew Johnson, and even alleged drunkenness or personal debauchery may weigh, not against the person, but the officer. Injudicious friends of the Union, designing partisans or superficial thinkers, may confuse these distinctions, but upon this elevated ground the inquest will be made.

The prosecutors through their Congressional representatives, will appear before the Senate to accuse the Chief Magistrate of malfeasance in office. The people claim that their Congressional efforts at reconstruction have been partially thwarted, and that the late war waged against armed public enemies, who aimed at the life of the Republic, is liable to be rendered nugatory by Presidential interference and manifest partiality for them. Political questions have become involved, but the fact remains that the people, who gave millions of money and hundreds of thousands of precious young lives to preserve the nation, cannot be otherwise than alarmed when the President displaces their faithful servants by enemies whose hands are yet red with the blood of the people's patriot children.

No Country's Chief Magistrate is comparable to ours. Abroad, the King is God's Anointed; here, the President is the mere servant of the people, and the exponent of their will. Abroad, the people are often thwarted in ill-advised plans by one to whom kingly succession gives that authority; here, the people are supreme, and violence done to their wishes expressed at the ballot-box is *treason*. Abroad, the King may order the army to disperse the people in convention; here, an Alderman or a President must do nothing but resign or obey when the people speak. Abroad, a blow against a King is a hand laid upon God's Anointed; here, a blow against the people is a hand raised against God's commissioned Appointees.

Were it possible for us to utterly divest ourselves of personal interest, we would advise impeachment. If the incumbent is guilty, the weighty verdict should come; if he is innocent, he deserves escape from the blackest condemnation which bids fair to make Benedict Arnold, James Buchanan and Judas Iscariot respectable in the criminal comparison. If guilty, he should be arraigned in the interest of all peoples who are struggling in this nineteenth century to break the bonds of the dark ages. Arnold was convicted of the meditated surrender of a single military post; James Buchanan is a constitutional coward, and, perhaps Judas believed that Christ's divinity would give Him immunity. But it is alleged that the present President of the United States is bent on surrendering a whole Republic into the hands of its enemies; we know that he is persistent, if not brave, and that he profanely defies the mandates of a people whose dates are those of the Lord whose divinity was unscathed by the treason which gave Jesus to the grave and the traitor to the gallows. If public charges are true, an indictment against him for an attempt to assassinate public liberty should be made before that Senate from which an assassin promoted him to the Presidency. If public charges are false, let an impeachment save that trinity of iniquity, Arnold, Buchanan and Judas, from successful historic rivalry.

Current news and covert threats point to Presidential physical resistance, and we believe that the country is on the verge of a revolution at the hands of those once disarmed by Grant, but since rearmed by the President. Let no man falter. If President, rebels, 10,000 pardoned traitors, all the South and half the North breathe threatenings and slaughter, let the other half stand firm in the assurance of a second Appomattox. The only bugler who could sound "the retreat," went to Europe with McClellan, and the Republic has lost the Peninsular notes.

Fully accepting the responsibility it involves, and that duty demands it at our hand, as a Christian and patriot, in view of the past, in sight of impending revolution, we are constrained to say the President should be impeached.

When Andrew Johnson reeled to his place as Vice President, we spoke words of pitying rebuke, for which some excellent brethren censured us—perhaps they now see whether we were right or wrong. It may be many will feel that we now transcend our rightful sphere; but, in the days of dark peril, the Northwestern never paused to ask what would be popular, but called, sometimes at first alone, for prompt, radical measures. So now, we believe this nation is in the gravest peril, that it is on the verge of revolution, that blood may be shed ere many weeks. So believing, we call for the only measure to give rest—impeachment.

Execution.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Hopes, the man who murdered White, at Anderson, last winter, is to be hanged there on Friday. His friends are endeavoring to obtain a commutation, and are following Governor Baker in his tour through Ohio, with a pile of documents.

[illegible]

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS.

How and by Whom They are Perpetrated.

Intricate and Ingenious Attempts to Evade the Tax.

Operations in New York City and in the Western States.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 18.

The most important of all the branches of the Internal Revenue Department—and now become doubly interesting in consequence of late developments—is that relating to the duty on distilled spirits commonly known as the whiskey tax. It is important both as regards its effects upon trade and commerce and the large revenue which should be derived from it. Considered in connection with the payment of the national debt this tax is the principal item of internal revenue, and requires more labor for its collection and the prevention of fraud than all other sources of national income combined. Its extension or diminution increases or lessens the list of free or non-duty paying goods, and to a very great degree regulates the taxes imposed on all duty-paying manufactures.

ATTEMPTS TO EVADE THE TAX.

A duty of $2 per gallon is chargeable on all distilled spirits made within the United States, and to avoid paying this tax all the means that ingenuity and clever planning could devise have been employed. When the law first went into operation, the increase in the price of whiskey gave an undue stimulus to the illicit manufacture and sale of that article. Secret distilleries were put in operation by the thousand; false returns were made to Assessors and Collectors by those who carried on the business openly; the United States revenue brands, with inspector's name and every other appearance of genuineness, were imitated and freely used; large quantities of spirits, mixed with a modicum of turpentine, and branded as being the latter article, were transported to market in all sections of the country, when the purchaser would put the liquid through a simple chemical process, which extracted the turpentine and left the whiskey pure and simple for further sale; and other plans, too numerous to detail, were resorted to for the purpose of evading the tax imposed by law. For a long time it was by many supposed to be impossible ever to collect a tithe of the duty that should legitimately accrue from the manufacture of distilled spirits; and it is only of late that this complexion of affairs has commenced to assume a change for the better.

WHY CONGRESS RETAINED THE TAX.

The last Congress, after much opposition had been manifested, decided to retain the two dollars tax per gallon, on the assumption that it would compensate the Government for increasing the list of free manufactures created by the amendments to the Internal Revenue Act; and it is undeniable that if this tax could be honestly collected the Government would be fully compensated, and in fact the list of free goods might be still more augmented without detriment. Congress also increased the tariff on foreign liquors to such a degree that it practically abolished the importation of them in any large bulk. Whiskey has taken the place of these at the bars, where, indeed, it is almost impossible to obtain any other kind of spirituous liquor. The result has been a vast increase in the manufacture and sale of "Bourbon," and an entire falling off in the consumption of foreign imported spirits. As a consequence of this, the majority of wholesale dealers, who, before the war, were largely engaged in the sale of foreign liquors, have turned their attention to the domestic whiskey business. In fact, the spirits distilled from corn and grain have become the basis of all fancy liquors now sold, no matter by what names they may be called, nor how they may be adulterated, nor how Protean may be the colors or the flavors that may be given them. It is clear, then, that the market as well as the manufacture of whiskey has been greatly extended; and it must be obvious, at the same time, that the proposition by Congress to collect the revenue imposed by law is simply a question of administrative ability and of actual power. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue must meet the incoming Congress with an answer to the question, Can they or can they not collect the tax?

OPERATING "IN BOND."

Many, indeed most of the distillers who carry on their business legitimately, have adopted the plan of exclusively operating their goods in bond, as it is termed, in preference to paying the tax of two dollars per gallon imposed by law. This is done as follows: A manufacturer runs off, or distils a certain quantity of spirits or raw whiskey, an account of which is taken by an assistant assessor of the district, by whom it is delivered over to a bonded warehouse, the keeper of which gives a receipt for it to the owner. No tax accrues on this whiskey until a transfer of it is made to a purchaser, generally a rectifier, who gives the Collector a bond for the payment of the Government duty. The price for which this unrectified liquor is sold is generally at a profit over and above the cost of distillation (say about forty cents per gallon in all), leaving on the purchaser the onus of paying the tax. If so disposed, the rectifier turns this raw spirits into alcohol, for which he can get $4 or $4.25 per gallon. Now, supposing he pays the distiller forty cents, pays the Government tax ($2), and that the rectification or redistillation costs him (allowing for loss of bulk) say forty cents more per gallon, we have a total cost, tax included, of $2.80. He sells this alcohol for $4.00 or $4.25 per gallon, according as the market may rate, and makes a profit of $1.20 or $1.45, while at the same time the Government receives the tax due by law.

The two dollar tax becomes a lien on the manufacture so soon as it leaves the still; but it is optional with the distiller to pay this himself or to bargain for selling his goods "tax unpaid," provided no removal of them is made from the bonded warehouse. Previous to any such removal no tax can be demanded, either from him or from the party to whom he sells.

THE NEW YORK MARKET CONTROLLED AT THE WEST.

While so vast an amount of whiskey is thrown upon the market and offered for sale at prices ranging from $1.30 to $2.00 per gallon, it is self-evident that the bulk of the stuff manufactured becomes free whiskey, or, as it is called, "fraud whiskey." The market here is absolutely controlled, not by the local manufacturers, but by Western dealers. In fact, it would appear that the whole of the whiskey business, as at present conducted, is in the interest of the Western products. Nine-tenths of the sales made are those of Western distilled spirits; and yet, strange to say, we seldom or ever hear of a seizure of any distillery in the "Great West." Owing to the varieties of means resorted to by these people, and the evident collusion that must exist between the distillers and the revenue officials in the Western States, the probabilities of detecting frauds there are very slim. A favorite means of getting free whiskey on the market is what is known as

SENDING LOTS IN DUPLICATE.

For instance, a dealer in St. Louis or Chicago desires to ship a quantity of whiskey to New York. He goes to the Collector of his district for a permit, giving a bond for the transportation to New York of certain barrels of spirits numbered thus and so, describing them. These are branded by an inspector, and sent by rail. Meantime the dealer has a duplicate lot, the packages of which bear the same numbers which he procures to be branded by the Inspector, or else he has a fraudulent brand put upon them, an exact imitation of the original—if the Inspector should prove to be that *rara avis*, a conscientious revenue officer—and these are sent by another route. Should either lot be stopped *in transitu* on suspicion of fraud, the permit from the Collector is produced as evidence of the legitimacy of the transit, and thus one lot of the whiskey gets upon the market without having paid a cent of tax. Very seldom are both lots (the original and the duplicate) stopped *en route*. And if they were there is an endless trouble to be gone through with of comparing numbers, brands, &c., which renders it next to impossible to get at the fraud. Four, six, eight and even ten duplicate lots are known to have in this way reached the New York market. If, perchance, a lot should be found in a locality far removed from that it ought to be in, in view of its original shipment, the excuse is made that it is being transported from one warehouse to another, further permits having been obtained from the proper Collectors for that purpose, on the strength of the original document procured from the place of manufacture in the West; and in this case the second Collector may be honestly unaware that he is franking any other than the original lot, the numbers and brands tallying exactly with those described in the first permit. As removals from one warehouse to another are not interdicted by the regulations of the department, the perpetration of these frauds becomes, if but a small degree of shrewdness be exercised, a comparatively easy matter. It is this flooding the market with Western free whiskey, and not the shutting up of local distilleries, that affects the price. When, as was the case some time ago, the supply of Western whiskey was cut off, the price went up; but when the flood-gates were again opened it fell, and did away almost entirely with any opportunity the legitimate local distiller might have to get his goods upon the market. So unprofitable has it become, in fact, to manufacture here, considering the espionage that surrounds the local distiller, that most of the local establishments in New York and Brooklyn have necessarily been closed, it being impossible in most instances to work them at a profit. The Collectors are, of course, sorry for this, for where these establishments were running and paying in their taxes the percentage of these officials were greatly increased. It was to their pecuniary interest to protect the legitimate distiller as far as possible for this reason; and they would be heartily glad to see the influx of "fraud whiskey" from the West completely shut off to-morrow.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION

was carried on generally in small, out-of-the-way places—in cellars, in garrets, in sheds or in barns—wherever it was thought there was the least danger of detection. The stuff manufactured thus in secret was generally made from molasses—the distilleries proper using grain as a basis for their whiskey. These small affairs generally ran off about from two to six barrels per day, and while the rage for engaging in this business lasted there was money made at it. Most of those stills were soon broken up, however, and the running of them has now become so hazardous that few have the temerity to engage in it. Seizure and confiscation are almost certain; and the "dead set" that seems to be made against them has very nearly abolished them in and around this city. Like the gold fever and the petroleum fever, illicit distillation has had its day, and may be regarded as pretty effectually "played out." The proprietors of these stills have to contend not only against the [illegible] informers, Inspectors and other officials of the Revenue Bureau, but also against those who are engaged in the surreptitious traffic in Western whiskey, as well as against the legitimate distillers. These stills in this vicinity are being hunted up with all diligence [illegible] by the department.

THE "CAPACITY" QUESTION.

In order to put a stop to many of the frauds that are perpetrated, the question has been mooted by some officials, whether it would not be an improvement in the [illegible] the capacity system in place of the present mode. The idea is to have the capacity for manufacture of each distillery [illegible] certained, and then assess each [illegible] pro rata according to such capacity, the assessment to be paid monthly to the Collector of the district in which the distillery may be located. This system would of course do away with all warehousing and bonding of whiskey, would [illegible] their [illegible] also lessen in [illegible] degree the fees of the United States Attorneys, as well as to render useless Boards of Revenue that have been established in the large cities and centres of trade. It might naturally be expected that it would meet with decided opposition from all who would be thus affected. Nor did the distillers themselves take kindly to the proposition, as they appeared to be impressed with the idea that the capacities of their establishments would be guaged rather over than under the mark, and that no loophole would be left them for "profit and loss." The following statement of the receipts for whiskey tax previous to and since July of the present year, in New York City, will illustrate this point and furnish its own comments:

Receipts under the old system in bond.		[illegible]	
April	$64,204	July	[illegible]
May	65,477	August	[illegible]
June	51,326	September	[illegible]

It is clear, then, that the [illegible] Revenue Board is proving its claim to be regarded as a practical reformer. If every other working of the system was as plainly beneficial as this, the Treasury would soon experience its effects, and the masses of the people might even be led to believe—what they practically disbelieve now—that the tax on whiskey can be collected.

Where is the Majority of the People?

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Democratic press [illegible] that, if the Southern [illegible] there would be a majority against the Republican party. Finding that no [illegible] this bold fiction they continue [illegible] well knowing the effect upon people who are kept in a state [illegible] such misrepresentations. We [illegible] pose this fallacy in as plain terms as arithmetic will admit of. We have [illegible] istration of black voters in [illegible] the Tennessee election shows on [illegible] they vote. We presume no one [illegible] question the genuineness of their [illegible] ism. In order to make full allowance for the rebel vote, we will take the [illegible] three States in 1860, and take off [illegible] cent for loyal men. Alabama [illegible] will, on this basis, [illegible] majority; Virginia will give a Democratic majority. In the other States the election returns of 1860 [illegible] time as they can be got. In this way very nearly the vote of parties as they stand. If there are any changes we shall soon know it, and this table [illegible] comparison:

	Democratic.	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	10,000	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	30,000	[illegible]
Florida	5,000	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	15,000	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	12,000	[illegible]
Delaware	1,200	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	900	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	2,000	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thirty-seven States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republican majority	[illegible]	[illegible]

In this calculation, which is a [illegible] of the actual vote, it will be observed [illegible] have given the Democrats the [illegible] jority in California, and made [illegible] for the great loyal vote in North [illegible] Georgia and Virginia. When the [illegible] on reconstruction comes on in the [illegible] Republican vote there will be [illegible] we have allowed. In Alabama, [illegible] Georgia and North Carolina the [illegible] white vote is already very strong. [illegible] of fact, the Republicans have [illegible] seven States, and half a million of [illegible] jority.

In order that we may estimate [illegible] change which has gone on in the [illegible] mind in consequence of the moral [illegible] of the Democratic party (for it [illegible] nothing else), we give the [illegible] Presidential elections since the [illegible] the Republican party in 1856:

	Republican.	[illegible]
In 1856	[illegible]	[illegible]
In 1860	[illegible]	[illegible]
In 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]

In 1868 the Republican vote [illegible] will be over 800,000 vo[illegible] the issue to remain the same, [illegible] will probably be [illegible] Johnson and the entire effort of the [illegible] cratic party for the last two years [illegible] to bring the Confederate States in [illegible] any condition, expecting all of them [illegible] in Democratic pro-rebel. If they [illegible] now, full half of them would be [illegible] hence, the intriguers no longer [illegible] them in. They would rather [illegible] for something to turn up which [illegible] the country into confusion, or [illegible] dental President; or, get up a [illegible] they are at present engaged [illegible] money balloon, to divert the [illegible] people. This is too intelligent [illegible] to be deceived with any South [illegible] and the paper money scheme is [illegible] plored. It will react on its [illegible] severe effect.

Booth.

The proprietors of the hotel in [illegible] where John Wilkes Booth last [illegible], where his baggage was seized by the Government, last week received a letter from J. B. Bishop, the comedian, who writes in behalf of Edwin Booth, in which he [illegible] that his brother's trunk be forwarded, as the family are anxious to get possession of all Wilkes Booth's effects. The letter states that Edwin Booth is willing to pay whatever may be the amount of his brother's indebtedness to the house on presentation of the bill. The proprietor of the hotel took this letter to the War Department and requested permission to forward the trunk, but this request, it is said, was positively refused.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes a letter from a gentleman, for whose character it vouches, which narrates that a [illegible] refugee told the writer that he knew Wilkes Booth was alive, for [illegible] when in Washington he entertained [illegible] one night, who, after writing a [illegible] outside and held the following [illegible] with some one who met him [illegible] asked him if it was ready. He [illegible] what news?" and was answered [illegible] only Mr. Johnson wishes you to [illegible] He says he cannot breathe easy [illegible] on board the vessel." "And, [illegible] wishes the vessel may founder [illegible] guest's reply, rather hoarsely and audible; but he continued, "I will [illegible] the morning, so farewell, Jack."

After the beggar had departed [illegible] picked up some scraps of paper [illegible] pasted them together, discovered [illegible] made a note in cypher, of which [illegible] while, he discovered the key, and [illegible] it as follows:

"Dr. Parker: I shall ever remember [illegible] The J. D. Government [illegible] and if I fail to escape God only knows [illegible] your arm will be powerless. [illegible] your part, I shall return; otherwise [illegible] I leave to-morrow. Yours, [illegible]

"June 1, 1865."

The Miraculous Zouave.

Those who remember the [illegible] in this city a few years [illegible] surprised to learn that the [illegible] who has been accredited with [illegible] vellous cures gratis has come [illegible] and that fate [illegible] [illegible]

The Pall Mall Gazette says [illegible]

Jacob's peremptory [illegible] [illegible]

Missing National Airs [illegible]

From the Memphis [illegible]

At a minstrel [illegible] played a guitar [illegible] [illegible] "Dixie" [illegible] of applause. [illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

[illegible]—Equalizing the Valuations—A Rate of Six Mills Ordered.

Assessments on Each Town.

The Courthouse Question—Report of Committee—Legal Opinion about Title.

Bills, Petitions—Roads and Bridges.

The Board of Supervisors convened yesterday. Present—The Chairman, D. S. Hammond, [illegible], and Supervisors Aiken, Albert, Apfel, Allen, [illegible], Blum, Burkhardt, Chilson, Dolton, [illegible], Eckhardt, Farwell, Preiss, [illegible], Gutterson, Gerber, Higgins, King, [illegible], Miller, Newcomb, Pullman, [illegible], Rexford, Reynolds, Sauter, Stedley, Vial, [illegible], Whitehead, Wilde, Willmarth, [illegible].

CARE OF INSANE PERSONS.

[illegible] Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the communication of Mr. Harding, Coun[illegible], in regard to the disposal of insane persons, reported that they considered it the duty of [illegible] County Agent to take charge of such persons after their cases to the County Court. The [illegible] recommends that the County Agent be [illegible] to receive such insane persons as are [illegible] to him and institute inquiry in regard to their [illegible] means of support. Report accepted and [illegible]

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

[illegible] following report was received and adopted: [illegible] Committee on Equalization of Taxes to [illegible] was referred the petition of Mark Skinner [illegible] others relative to the assessment of North [illegible] West Chicago, recommend that there be deducted from the valuation of North Chicago 12½ [illegible] cent instead of 5 per cent, and that there be [illegible] from West Chicago 10 per cent of valuation [illegible] and that there be added to the valuation of [illegible] Chicago 10 per cent. With this revision we [illegible] and return our former report, as [illegible] made by us.

S. VIAL,
H. M. HIGGINS,
E. H. AIKEN,
J. L. GERBER,
Committee.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

[illegible] Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred [illegible] of Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's [illegible] for expenses of witnesses in conviction of [illegible] thieves, reported in favor of allowing the [illegible] the amount of $60. Adopted.

REPORTS AND BILLS ALLOWED.

[illegible] Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported that the reports of the Warden and County [illegible] are found correct. Adopted.

[illegible] in favor of allowing the bill of J. D. [illegible] for coal, $[illegible] in full. Adopted.

[illegible] Committee on Education reported in favor [illegible] following sundry bills against the Normal [illegible] Adopted.

TOLL ROADS.

[illegible] following report was received and adopted: [illegible] Committee on Inspection of Toll Roads [illegible] inspected the several roads now charging [illegible] Cook County, report that we find the Blue [illegible] Plank Road in tolerably good order, and [illegible] public well satisfied to pay toll thereon. Like[illegible] Grant Road, from Chicago to Evanston, [illegible] good order, with slight exceptions, [illegible] are being promptly attended to by [illegible] committee. The Northwestern Plank [illegible] we find in bad order, especially [illegible] end. We have seen the Superintendent, [illegible] assures us that they will push the work of [illegible] and repairing the same as fast as possible, and before another month it will be in a condition satisfactory to all concerned. And your committee would report that, so far as we can [illegible] the efforts being put forth by the respective [illegible] will be satisfactory to our constituents [illegible] travelling public generally.

G. W. REYNOLDS,
BENJ. SANDERS,
C. G. PUTNAM,
Committee.

BRIDGE OVER THE DESPLAINES.

[illegible] Committee on Roads and Bridges reported [illegible] recommending that the towns of Northfield and [illegible] the required bounties in building a bridge [illegible] the Desplaines River near the lower or Madison [illegible] crossing in the vicinity of Colonel Cameron's [illegible] Adopted.

BRIDGE AND ROAD FUND.

[illegible] same committee, in response to a resolution of Supervisor Farwell, recommend that the [illegible] $3,000 be appropriated as a contingent [illegible] for building roads and bridges, provided so [illegible] is needed, but that no part of it shall be allowed to any town unless it shall appropriate two [illegible] for every one dollar allowed by the county. [illegible]

BRIDGE APPROPRIATIONS.

[illegible] same committee reported on the petition [illegible] Hyde Park asking for $1,000 for the repair of [illegible] bridge, recommend that $[illegible] be appropriated on condition that Hyde Park appropriate [illegible] for the same purpose. Adopted. Also [illegible] to a petition from the town of Maine for [illegible] part payment for a bridge over the Des [illegible] River, the committee recommend the appropriation [illegible]. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

[illegible] same committee reported adversely to the [illegible] from the town of Wheeling, asking to be [illegible] from damages in a certain road case. [illegible] petitions for the refunding of taxes were [illegible] and others denied.

[illegible] Board then adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DRAWING JURORS.

[illegible] Board assembled at two o'clock and proceeded to draw jurors for the Superior and Circuit [illegible]

CENSUS OF CICERO.

[illegible] Committee on Town Accounts reported in [illegible] of allowing the petition of the town of Cicero [illegible] taking a census. Adopted.

VOTING PLACE IN HYDE PARK.

[illegible] Committee on Town Accounts reported in [illegible] the petition of citizens of the town of [illegible] Park asking for an additional place of voting [illegible] that town. After considerable debate, the [illegible] was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

APPROPRIATIONS AND TAXES LEVIED.

[illegible] Finance Committee reported, through C. [illegible] well, the Chairman, recommending the [illegible] appropriations for the fiscal year of [illegible] commencing Dec. 1, 1867:

[illegible] support of the poor and Poor [illegible]	$70,000
[illegible] support of the Cook County [illegible]	30,000
[illegible] ing prisoners and jail expenses	[illegible]
[illegible] expenses	7,000
[illegible] and bridges	[illegible]
[illegible] of Supervisors	[illegible]
[illegible] of Court House, stationery, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] &c.	25,000
of County Clerk	3,000
of County Judge	3,000
of four County Physicians	[illegible]
of County Agent	1,800
of Warden of Poor House	[illegible]
of Warden of Hospital	1,000
of Janitor of Court House	[illegible]
of Watchmen of Court House	[illegible]
of Engineer of Court House	[illegible]
of Circuit Judges	6,000
of County School Superintendent	[illegible]

[illegible] amount not to exceed $[illegible] applied to the payment of the per [illegible] $ [illegible] per day for the time actually spent [illegible] in visiting schools, an itemized bill of [illegible] shall be presented to the Board to be audited [illegible] bill to state fully the times and places of [illegible] services so rendered. Your committee [illegible] recommend that the payment of $[illegible] heretofore made to the County School Superintendent [illegible] continued.

[illegible]	$[illegible],000
[illegible] of bonds and interest	[illegible]
[illegible] y of 1867	45,000
[illegible] of interest on war bonds	82,000
[illegible]	$[illegible]

[illegible] purpose of raising the above sums of [illegible] your committee respectfully recommend [illegible] of the following orders:

[illegible] That a tax of sixty cents on each one [illegible] dollars' worth of real and personal [illegible] in Cook County, according to the assessment [illegible] of 1867, be and the same is hereby [illegible] general county purposes, as above [illegible]; and that the same be applied to the [illegible] of the appropriations made by this [illegible] for the fiscal year 1868.

[illegible] report was adopted.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

[illegible] Supervisor Higgins moved that J. B. Kist be [illegible] to collect the delinquent personal property [illegible] in the towns of North, South and West [illegible] The matter was referred to the [illegible] with power to act.

TOWN ROAD.

[illegible] petition of Supervisor Rexford, a committee, [illegible] of Supervisors Rexford, Apfel and [illegible] was appointed to view and relocate a [illegible] accordance with a petition from the citizens of the town of Hanover.

BRIDGE APPROPRIATION.

[illegible] accordance with a petition from the town of [illegible] it was voted to appropriate $[illegible] for the [illegible] of a bridge over the head of Mud Lake, [illegible] condition that the said town appropriate $[illegible] same purpose.

THE COURT HOUSE.

[illegible] Supervisor Higgins presented the following report in regard to the interest of the city and county [illegible] Court House property:

[illegible] Chairman of the Board of Supervisors: [illegible] committee appointed to [illegible] action in relation to the purchase of city interest in the County [illegible] respectfully beg leave to report further [illegible], to the following effect: The history [illegible] ownership and occupancy of the Court House [illegible] began in a grant from the State to [illegible] county, at a time and under a general grant [illegible] counties for land "to aid in the construction of county buildings." In this county the [illegible] patent covers block 39—the present Court House [illegible] the entire opposite front on Clark [illegible] the Washington street front, and [illegible] the La Salle street front, all in the four [illegible] surrounding block 39 and comprising more [illegible] the present frontage on the Court House [illegible] The earliest plan adopted was eminently [illegible] has been re-affirmed and made more [illegible] by special law. The square constituting [illegible] block 39 was vacated, and [illegible] property above named fronting on the square [illegible] to secure funds for the construction of [illegible] public buildings of the county. [illegible] a small wooden Court House on the [illegible] Randolph and Clark streets, and on the [illegible] jail enclosure on the corner of La Salle [illegible] the rear of the former, [illegible] the public needs [illegible] movement was made for a permanent [illegible]

[illegible] It was then that a mistake in the policy [illegible] Board of Supervisors was checked and [illegible] by the sentiment of the city. It was [illegible] to sell one-half of the public square and [illegible] remainder with public buildings. The [illegible] of Chicago and the press of that day [illegible] excited at the threatened destruction [illegible] and, through Hon. N. B. Judd, procured [illegible] passage of a law in 1851 forbidding [illegible] the public square, or the occupancy by [illegible] county buildings. The Board of Supervisors [illegible] were then strongly censured for [illegible] of the wants and necessities [illegible] of Chicago in diminishing the park [illegible] of the city. [illegible]

A canal from Lake Michigan to the [illegible] By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois the Canal Commissioners were [illegible] control of these canal lands. In 1831 the General Assembly passed an act containing the following section:

"SEC. 12. Said Commissioners are [illegible] if they may be of the opinion that it will increase the value of lots in any town laid off on the canal lands, that have or may become seats of justice, to give a quantity of lots in said towns, not exceeding ten acres, to aid in the erection of public buildings; for which donation the Governor shall issue his patent as in other cases." [illegible] p. 45.

In Record "A," page 98, I find a patent [illegible] by Governor Reynolds, dated Nov. 18, [illegible] "County Commissioners of the County of Cook," which recites that by deed of donation [illegible] in the office of the Secretary of State, [illegible] date June 14, 1831, and executed by [illegible] Bowling Green, and Charles Dunn, Commissioner of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, [illegible] Commissioner had, pursuant to the provisions [illegible] an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to amend [illegible] provide for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal," approved February [illegible] given to the County Commissioners of the [illegible] of Cook, and their successors in office, [illegible] said county in the erection of public buildings, block 39, with other property.

This patent therefore grants the same to [illegible] Commissioners and their successors in office, [illegible] the use and benefit of said county, to have and hold the same, with the appurtenances to [illegible] said County Commissioners of Cook County [illegible] their successors in office, forever, to the use [illegible] for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned, [illegible] and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

The law of Illinois in force at the time of [illegible] on the subject of counties, was passed [illegible] in 1827, and was re-enacted in 1845, and continued in force until the adoption of the Township Organization Law in 1851. [See Gale's Statutes, [illegible] R. S., 1845, p. 128.]

By that law (Sec. 1) counties were declared to be bodies corporate and politic, could sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded. (Sec. 2.) [illegible] deeds, grants and conveyances to any county [illegible] the inhabitants thereof, or to the Commissioners [illegible] or County Court, or other person, for the use of the county, in fee simple or otherwise, all [illegible] right, title, interest and estate as the grantor [illegible] in the lands conveyed. (Sec. 3.) Authorized [illegible] County Commissioners' Court to appoint a [illegible] missioner to sell and dispose of any real estate belonging to their county.

By Sec. 37, R. S., 1845, p. 133, the County Commissioners' Court was authorized to lease rooms in the Court House for one year only.

By Sec. 38, "The said County Commissioners shall have the care and custody of said Court Houses, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

All the above provisions of the statute of [illegible] of 1845 are now in force. [See Statutes of Illinois (Scates), page 321.]

The Township Organization Law, of February 17, 1851, [Session Laws 35] provides that whenever the people of a county shall have adopted "Township Organization" the Board of Supervisors supersedes the County Commissioners' Court, and [illegible] enumerates the powers of the county and in a subsequent article the powers of the Board of Supervisors.

By that act a county is a body corporate and politic, and has capacity "to purchase and hold lands within its own limits and for the use of its inhabitants, *subject to the power of the General Assembly over the same*; to make such orders for the disposition, regulation or use of its corporate property as may be deemed conducive to the interest of its inhabitants; no county under this organization shall possess or exercise any corporate powers except such as are enumerated in this act, or shall be specially given by law, or shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers so given. The powers of a county, as a body politic, can only be exercised by the Board of Supervisors thereof, or in pursuance of a resolution adopted by them."

"The Board of Supervisors of each county in this State shall have power, at their annual meetings, or at any other meeting, to make all such orders concerning the corporate property of the county as they may deem expedient."

In 1851 the General Assembly passed the following:

AN ACT to prevent the sale of the public square in the city of Chicago.

Approved Feb. 4, 1851.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That block No. thirty-nine (39) in the original town of Chicago be and the same is hereby dedicated to public uses, as a public common and square.

SEC. 2. The Board of Supervisors, and all other county authorities of the county of Cook, and the Common Council of the city of Chicago, are hereby forbidden to sell, mortgage, encumber, or convey said block thirty-nine or any part thereof.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the location of county buildings on said block thirty-nine.

SEC. 4. This act to be in force and to take effect from and after its passage. [Session Laws, 2d session 1849 and 1851, p. 19.]

These are all the statutes that bear upon the block in question or relate to the power of the Board of Supervisors over control of the same.

In June, 1851, the Supervisors filed for record an instrument, which recites that a subdivision of block 39 had been made, and orders all subdivisions vacated and that the whole of block 39 shall be used for the purpose of erecting the public buildings of said county thereon. Dated June 6, 1851, and signed by the Supervisors. [Recorded [illegible] B. 42, p. 184.]

Subsequently an agreement was made between the city and county, and recorded in B. [illegible] reciting "That the Board of Supervisors did, on the 1st of June, 1851, by resolution duly entered of record in the office of the County Court, [illegible] an act of the Legislature of Illinois authorizing them to do so) appoint Charles V. Dyer and [illegible] agents of the county to erect the public buildings of said county on block 39, "and to make arrangements to furnish the city with suitable rooms to accommodate said city," and therefore it was agreed that "the said city of Chicago and the said county of Cook, in consideration of the [illegible] be expended in erecting said buildings, shall forever hold and enjoy, use and control, without molestation or hindrance from the other, the [illegible] proportion of said building erected and [illegible] for each of said parties respectively."

The grant from the State limited the use of the Court House square to a particular purpose, viz: to aid in the erection of public buildings. And the county could have sold it for that purpose and no other, or it might have occupied it by erecting the buildings thereon.

By the act of 1851 the county is, however, prohibited from selling, mortgaging, encumbering or conveying said block or any part thereof. The act would take away from the Board all the power they had before that time.

The county is a corporation created by the General Assembly, and can only exercise such powers as may be granted. The Legislature has control over all property which may belong to the county. Sovereign power is vested in the General Assembly, and it may pass any law which is not prohibited by the Constitution. [11 Ill., 318.]

The third section of the act provides that nothing in the act contained shall be so construed as to prevent the location of county buildings on said block.

If there was no limit before to the use of the public square, this certainly fixes a limit. It is to remain as a public square, but the county buildings may be located thereon. The Board of Supervisors, therefore, have not now, nor have they had at any time since February [illegible], 1851, the power to erect any building, part of a building, or to permit any one else to erect any building or part of a building for any other purpose than a county building. A county building is a Court House, fire-proof Recorder's office, jail, or any other building necessary in which to do the business appertaining to the county.

The land was donated to Cook County long before Chicago became a corporation, and the fee being in the County of Cook to the public square on which the county may lawfully erect its necessary buildings, the Board of Supervisors have no authority to sell, convey or incumber the land, or to erect any building which is not exclusively for county purposes.

I have referred to the various statutes bearing upon the subject of counties to show that they are bodies corporate and politic—that they can buy and hold real estate, and that they derive their whole power from the Legislature. Other municipal corporations may exist within their territories, but in law they are distinct; their rights, powers and duties are also distinct.

The Board of Supervisors never had the power "to make arrangements, to furnish the city with suitable rooms to accommodate said city," and had no right or power to grant to the city any estate, easement or interest in any portion of the public square. A perpetual right to use and occupy a permanent building, or portion thereof, is such an interest as will require a conveyance.

The city of Chicago, although within the county of Cook, and embracing a portion of the same population, is a corporation as distinct from the county as a horse railroad company, and the county would certainly interfere on behalf of a third party if the Board should undertake to erect a building in common with a railroad company on the public square.

[illegible] the county has not the power to permit [illegible] to be diverted to the erection of a building which is not strictly for county purposes. The county could not pay bounties without authority from the General Assembly. It must follow [illegible] of the law. It has been decided over and over again that all laws relating to public officers and corporations must be construed strictly.

I have had but a short time to examine this question, but the time I have found leads me to conclude:

1st, That the county cannot sell the Court House square nor any part thereof, and

2d, That they cannot divert the use of it for any purpose except for county buildings, and

3d, That the Board of Supervisors have the entire control of it, subject to the uses for which the law has declared it should be held.

Respectfully,

JAMES P. ROOT.

PROTEST.

The protest mentioned in the report is as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of Cook:

The undersigned, owners and lessees of property fronting the Court House square, in the city of Chicago, beg leave most respectfully to protest against the erection of any other building on said square, not only as opposed to the public interests, but as violative of the private and vested rights of the undersigned—it having been dedicated and conceded from the origin of the county and city, as intended to be used and kept open as public ground, except as [illegible] might be necessary for a Court House [illegible] and such dedication and use having also been confirmed by law. And lands adjoining were purchased or leased by the undersigned at an enhanced price on that account, and they claim that thereby they acquired a vested and legal right to have the same so kept open and unobstructed, and hereby make known their determination to [illegible] all lawful proceedings to prevent the erection of all illegal obstructions on the same.

Daniel Jones, acting President of the Chamber of Commerce; Geo. S. Hice, C. H. [illegible], R. F. W. Peck, V. K. Nixon, [illegible] W. S. Coolidge, C. F. Wheeler, [illegible] Tuthill King, F. G. Sherman, Westley Munger, H. Magie.

BILLS ALLOWED.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported in favor of allowing sundry bills, whose aggregates are as follows:

Out-door Relief, Co. Agent's office	[illegible]
Transportation	[illegible]
Provisions for Poor House	[illegible]
Dry Goods for Poor House and Jail	[illegible]
Drugs and Medicines for Poor House	[illegible]
Incidentals at Poor House	[illegible]
Boots and Shoes for Poor House	[illegible]
Coroner's Bill	[illegible]
Illinois Hospital for Insane	[illegible]
Pay Rolls, County Poor House	[illegible]
Out-door relief outside city	[illegible]

Your committee would further report the average number of inmates at the Poor House for the quarter ending September 1st, was [illegible]. The total cost for provisions and medicines has been $[illegible]. The cost of each inmate for the quarter has been $[illegible], and for each day [illegible] cents.

AMOUNTS OF TOWN TAXES.

The following report was read and adopted:

The Committee on Town Accounts, to whom was referred the several certificates of the Town Clerks of several towns in regard to the levy of amounts to be raised in the said towns, would recommend that the Clerk of this Board be directed to levy the several amounts upon the taxable property of the respective towns, [illegible] Wheeling, $1,[illegible]; Leyden, [illegible] [illegible]; Worth, $[illegible]; Jefferson, $[illegible] [illegible]; Bremen, $[illegible]; Elk Grove, $[illegible] [illegible]; Palos, $[illegible]; Northfield, $[illegible] [illegible]; Schaumburg, $[illegible]; Palatine, $[illegible] [illegible]; South Chicago, $[illegible]; North Chicago, $[illegible]; West Chicago, $[illegible]; New Trier, $[illegible].

"PHILIP APFEL,
"CONRAD [illegible],
"J. A. [illegible],
"Committee."

MILEAGE ACCOUNTS.

Supervisor [illegible], of the Committee on the [illegible] reported [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

On motion of Supervisor [illegible] Clerk was instructed to [illegible] each of the county [illegible]

[illegible]

A petition from the towns of Northfield and Wheeling for an appropriation of [illegible] over the Desplaines River, [illegible] to build a bridge in [illegible] granted.

The Board then adjourned [illegible] morning.

[illegible]

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Where and by Whom They are Perpetrated.

Intricate and Ingenious Attempts to Evade the Tax.

Operations in New York City and in the Western States.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 15.

The most important of all the branches of the Internal Revenue Department—and now become doubly interesting in consequence of late developments—is that relating to the duty on distilled spirits, commonly known as the whiskey tax. It is important both as regards its effects upon trade and commerce and the large revenue which should be derived from it. Considered in connection with the payment of the national debt this tax is the principal item of internal revenue, and requires more labor for its collection and the prevention of fraud than all other sources of national income combined. Its extension or diminution increases or lessens the list of free or nonduty paying goods, and to a very great degree regulates the taxes imposed on all duty paying manufactures.

ATTEMPTS TO EVADE THE TAX.

A duty of $2 per gallon is chargeable on all distilled spirits made within the United States, and to avoid paying this tax all the means that ingenuity and clever planning could devise have been employed. When the law first went into operation, the increase in the price of whiskey gave an undue stimulus to the illicit manufacture and sale of that article. Secret distilleries were put in operation by the thousand; false returns were made to Assessors and Collectors by those who carried on the business openly; the United States revenue brands, with Inspector's name and every other appearance of genuineness, were imitated and freely used; large quantities of spirits, mixed with a modicum of turpentine, and branded as being the latter article, were transported to market in all sections of the country, when the purchaser would put the liquid through a simple chemical process, which extracted the turpentine and left the whiskey pure and simple for further sale; and other plans, too numerous to detail, were resorted to for the purpose of evading the tax imposed by law. For a long time it was by many supposed to be impossible ever to collect a tithe of the duty that should legitimately accrue from the manufacture of distilled spirits; and it is only of late that this complexion of affairs has commenced to [illegible]

[illegible]

It is clear, then, that the [illegible] Revenue Board is proving its claim [illegible] garded as a practical reformatory [illegible] If every other working of the [illegible] was as plainly beneficial as this, the Treasury would soon experience [illegible] effects, and the masses of the [illegible] even be led to believe—what [illegible] cally disbelieve now—that the tax [illegible] whiskey can be collected.

Where is the Majority of the [illegible]

From the Cincinnati [illegible]

The Democratic press [illegible] that, if the Southern [illegible] there would be a majority against the [illegible] publican party. [illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Equalizing the Valuation—A Rate of Six Mills Ordered.

Assessment on Each Town.

The Courthouse Question—Report of Committee—Legal Opinion About Title.

Petitions—Roads and Bridges.

The Board of Supervisors convened yesterday [illegible] The Chairman, D. S. Hammond, [illegible] Supervisors Aiken, Albert, Apel, Allen, [illegible] Burkhardt, Chilson, Dolton, [illegible] Farwell, Freise, [illegible] Gerber, Higgins, King, [illegible] Miller, Newcomb, Pahlman, [illegible] Reynolds, Sexton, Stidley, Vial, [illegible] Whitehead, Wilde, Willmarth, Wood[illegible]

CARE OF INSANE PERSONS.

[illegible]

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

[illegible]

S. VIAL,
H. M. HIGGINS,
[illegible] AIKEN,
J. L. [illegible]
Committee.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

[illegible]

REPORTS AND BILLS ALLOWED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SPOILING AND BURNING.

A Grocery Ransacked and Fired—Probable Episode of the Eight-Hour Movement.

Sheffield Practices in Chicago.

The readers of the TRIBUNE will remember the publication in these columns some three or four months ago, during the later days of the eight-hour excitement, of an account of malicious mischief enacted in a grocery store at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, occupied by Mr. T. F. Pierson. Between Saturday night and Monday morning some scoundrels gained admission to the place and deliberately went to work with the evident intention of doing everything possible to destroy the contents of the place, and so far as it went it was as successful as if the premises had been set on fire. Quantities of sand were used to spoil some kinds of goods, while the barrels of sugar, flour and other similar commodities were saturated with kerosene. Some articles put up in glass were broken and scattered upon the floor, and the entire damage to the stock was estimated at about two thousand dollars. The proprietor of the store did not discover anything amiss until he re-opened his establishment on Monday morning, when the puddles of kerosene, syrups, molasses and other liquids upon the floor, together with the other outrages mentioned, were immediately discovered. Mr. Pierson was not at that time aware of the existence of any personal enemies who would be guilty of such malicious mischief. Suspicion fell upon a party of five or six men who, three or four days previously, had presented themselves to him as a committee, and requested a donation of money to assist the laborers in supporting their families in sustaining the strike. The request was of rather a peremptory character, in fact much like a demand, and it is alleged that when the merchant declined making any contributions they left his store with sullen looks and muttered discontent indicative of trouble. Nothing could be proven against them, however, and the matter was passed by. Some four or five weeks ago Mr. Pierson was the unwilling recipient of another visitation of the hatred of his unknown enemies. He resides at No. [illegible] Calumet avenue, his premises consisting of a dwelling, barn and other outbuildings and improvements. His shade trees were ruined, his wagon covers cut very badly, the spokes of the vehicles were pared down so as to require new wheels, and other diabolical work performed of the same nature of the former outrages.

The matter being reported to Sergeant Cramey, in charge of Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station, that officer detailed a man to watch Mr. Pierson's premises, the policeman being in citizen's dress. This was continued for a week or two, at night, leading to considerable suspicion of a man named E. A. Foote, formerly employed in Mr. Pierson's store, who had recently been frequently seen lurking about the premises under circumstances suggestive of no honest motive. It is understood that he had made repeated threats to burn the place.

About one o'clock yesterday morning an alarm, sounded from box No. [illegible], called the Fire Department to extinguish flames which had suddenly broken out in Mr. Pierson's barn. The structure was not entirely consumed, but of its contents, two horses, a covered grocery wagon, one buggy, two sets of harness and about four hundred pounds of tea, damaged by the mischief of three months ago, fell a prey to the fire, involving a loss of about $1,000. The property was not insured.

[illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts of Insurance and Railroad Companies and Places of Amusement for the Month.

The following tabular statement shows the receipts of the various railroad companies centring in Chicago for the month of August, as compiled from the books of the Revenue Assessor:

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad	[illegible]
Chicago & Great Eastern Railway	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern Railway	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad	[illegible]
Illinois Central Railroad	[illegible]
Michigan Southern Railroad	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following, gathered from the same source, shows the gross receipts of the different insurance companies for the same period:

[illegible]

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The following is a list of the receipts at the several places of amusement for August:

McVicker's & Myers	[illegible]
Wood's Museum	[illegible]
Theatre Comique	[illegible]
Arlington's Minstrels	[illegible]
Dexter Park Race Course	[illegible]
Total	$27,198.95

Fires the Past Week.

The Secretary of Whipple's Insurance and Mercantile Detective Agency, Room 4, over No. 48 LaSalle street, has furnished the following resume of the principal facts connected with the fires which have occurred in the city during the past week:

SOUTH DIVISION.

[illegible]

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible]

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

The demand upon the banks to-day for currency were unusually heavy. Country correspondents and commission men doing a large business in the way of buying grain in this and adjoining States for this market, were clamorous for temporary accommodations, and the amount of money conveyed west and north by the [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

The following tables show the receipts and shipment of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The Produce markets to-day were characterized with a considerable degree of firmness and, under an active demand, prices ruled higher for all descriptions of Flour and Grain. The attendance on 'Change was good.

[illegible]

New Orleans Provision Market.

From R. W. C. Samford & Co.'s Circular.

[illegible]

The Mackerel Fisheries.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1867.

The following are the receipts and shipments of Lumber, Shingles and Lath during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1867.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Live Stock during the week, up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Cheap Soap. Good Soap.

SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE. Two cents a pound for Superior Hard Soap. Twenty pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. It is a new Concentrated Lye, &c., making Soap, just Discovered in Greenland in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with Refuse Fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 lbs good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. [illegible]

Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing forty-eight boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale grocers and druggists, in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of

CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. James,

Of 93 and 95 Randolph-st., northeast corner of Dearborn, up-stairs, cures IMPOTENCE, restoring full power and vigor to the debilitated organs. SYPHILIS, either entailed or hereditary, cured in an incredibly short time. Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated with safety and success. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Separate rooms and consultations confidential. Treatise upon Spermatorrhœa, or one on Syphilis, sent in sealed envelope for two red stamps. The two for ten cents. Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Box 696, Chicago, Ill.

Good News! Good News at Last!

[illegible] HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. [illegible] Consultation fee, two dollars.

From an Eminent Chemist.

[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 5th, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth known as "Sozodont," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contains substances detrimental to the teeth or gums.

An impartial sample of the "Sozodont" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids or other corrosive or injurious ingredients likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

Private Consultations.

DR. L. SANGER, 89 Randolph-st. Treatment from a life-long special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature in male or female. Price lectures and circular of importance to the married sent to any address for 25 cents. Female remedies are certain in all cases. Correspondence solicited and strictly private. Address stamp and address P. O. Box 533.

Catarrh.

No one has called at 163 West Harrison-st. to be treated for Catarrh, without being cured, to which fifty citizens of Chicago are ready to testify. Those who desire to be cured, at a trifling cost, call at once. Those who wish to spend money without a cure, go somewhere else.

Dr. Bigelow,

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, nervous and sexual diseases. Call at his office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. Rooms separate. Consultation free. P. O. Box 154. His Guide to Health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

Private Matters.

In all private matters go for write to DR. CLARKE, 97 Clark-st. Both sexes consult him confidentially. Send stamp for circular on late invention for Married People. Female Pills $1 per box. Send stamp for book for victims of self-abuse. Address letters, DR. CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

Gold and Silver. Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION

GOLDHUNTING WATCHES.

"The Oroide Watch Factory."

Oroide—a new composition of our own discovery, precisely like gold in appearance, and retaining its color as long as worn. The cases are finished equal to the best gold ones. The Watches are of our own manufacture, of superior quality, and excellent time-keepers, each one being warranted by special certificate. We sell them for a fine-looking and reliable watch. Horizontal escapement ladies' and gentlemen's sizes, a lever jewelled, $10 each. Patent levers, full jewelled, gentlemen's sizes, $15 each. For this small sum any one can have an excellent watch, equal in appearance and as good for time as a gold one costing $150. Also Oroide Chains, from $2 to $8, according to weight and finish. Sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
[illegible] Nassau-st., New York.

A SUPERB STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, all warranted to run and thoroughly regulated, at the LOW PRICE OF $15 EACH, and satisfaction guaranteed!

[illegible]

No Lottery, but a straightforward, legitimate Transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!

[illegible]

WRIGHT, BROTHER & CO., Importers,
154 Broadway, New York.

Ocean Steamers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50, North River, as follows:

EUROPE, Lemarie..........Saturday, Sept. [illegible]
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, Oct. [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Oct. [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE
(including wine,) payable in gold or equivalent currency—

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$160 | Second Cabin..........$85

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin..........$165 | Second Cabin..........$90

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the Channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

Chicago Agency, French Consulate, 175 Lake-st.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
Via Panama Railroad.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK
STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock on [illegible], for the construction of a stone Court House at [illegible], Iowa. Plans and specifications can then be seen at the Clerk's office, in [illegible], from and after September [illegible], 1867.

Contractors will be required to give bond with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals must be directed to the "Court House Building Committee," and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Committee, that he has the necessary means and ability to perform the work. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

THOS. W. STILES,
Chairman of the Building Committee.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS
[illegible]

Medical.

WHY HAS

"SOZODONT"

BECOME THE

STAPLE DENTIFRICE

OF AMERICA?

Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

Read the proofs of its great efficacy. "SOZODONT" is as HARMLESS AS WATER.

[From one of the first Chemists of the country.]

[illegible] BROADWAY, July 5, 1866.

I have made a chemical analysis of the preparation for the teeth styled "SOZODONT," for Messrs. Hall & Ruckel, the object of the analysis being to ascertain whether it contained substances detrimental to the teeth or gums. An impartial sample of the "SOZODONT" was purchased by me, personally, from a leading drug house of this city, and carefully analyzed for acids and corrosive or injurious ingredients, likely to have a detrimental action on the teeth or gums, but nothing of an objectionable character was found in its composition.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemist.

Read the testimony of a few of the many eminent Clergymen and their Families, of New York City, who having used the SOZODONT for a lengthened period, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, give it their cordial commendation:

Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, Pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av.
Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, M. E. City Missionary.
Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D., Rector St. Thomas Church, Broadway.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Pastor Fourth Universalist Church, Broadway.
Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette Place.
Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., Pastor Church of Messiah, Broadway.
Rev. R. M. ADAMS, M. E. Church, Duane-st.
Rev. HEMAN BANGS, late Pastor Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. W. S. MIKELS, Pastor Baptist Church, Sixteenth-st.
Rev. GEORGE POTTS, D. D., Pastor Presbyterian Church, University Place.
Rev. R. E. RANKIN, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Forty-second-st.
Rev. T. E. VERMILYE, D. D., Pastor of Old Dutch Reformed, Lafayette Place.

[From G. F. J. COLBURN, Doctor of Dental Surgery, New York.]

The Popular Dentifrice known as "SOZODONT," besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

[From Hon. Ex-Governor PENNINGTON, Newark, N. J., late speaker of the House of Representatives, at Washington.]

"I have used, as a cleanser of the teeth, a preparation called SOZODONT, and have found it very beneficial. It has a good effect upon the teeth, and purifies the breath. The character of Mr. Van Buskirk, as chemist, is a guarantee of merit in all articles bearing his name."

[From Mr. J. R. DILLINGHAM, Dentist, Boston, Mass.]

"Having used, personally, and in my practice for some time past, the Dentifrice called SOZODONT, I find it the best preparation I have yet seen for cleaning the gums, and cleansing and preserving the teeth. It gives to the mouth a cleanness, thereby removing any disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, which I have been unable to obtain in any other preparation. It is an elegant toilet article, and well worthy the encomiums it has received."

[From Mr. C. R. THURSTON, Dentist, Newark, N. J.]

"I most cheerfully bear testimony to the unrivalled excellence of SOZODONT FOR THE TEETH. During my practice in Dentistry for a number of years past, I have not only used it personally, but have recommended its use to my customers, finding the most efficacious, as well as delicious article in use, and well calculated as a preservative of the teeth."

[From ALEXANDER N. DOUGHERTY, M. D., late one of the Medical Directors U. S. A., Newark, N. J.]

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as SOZODONT, I have for some time past permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

[From Mrs. A. T. JOHNSON, Dentist, Lowell, Mass.]

"DEAR SIR: Two years since a friend of mine from New York sent me a bottle of your dentifrice, very properly called SOZODONT, with the request that I should give it a trial. I did so, and was convinced it was destined to take the place of all preparations for the teeth. I have been engaged in the practice of Dentistry for the past seventeen (17) years, and during that time, among all the preparations for the teeth offered to the public, I must say that, from personal experience, the SOZODONT bears off the palm. For my own use, I would not be without it for any consideration."

[From JAMES MAIRS, M. D., 33 Clinton-place, New York.]

"DEAR SIR: For some time past I have been making use of your SOZODONT. At the time I began to use it, my gums were very tender and painful to the touch, and had been so for a considerable length of time. After using the SOZODONT a few times, they were entirely relieved, and have remained so ever since. I consider the SOZODONT the most convenient, efficient, satisfactory and pleasant dentifrice in use, indispensable to all well regulated toilets."

"Yours, etc., most respectfully."

See Testimony in Treatise on Popular Dentistry and be Convinced.

ENDORSED BY EMINENT

DENTISTS,
CHEMISTS,
PHYSICIANS,
MINISTERS,
LITERARY MEN,
MERCHANTS,
BANKERS, &c.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF OUR
Invaluable Preparation for the Teeth,
"SOZODONT,"

Has brought out many villainous imitations got up by unprincipled vendors, which they try to palm off on the unsuspecting public, and on which they can make all lagitime hundred per cent, while the profit on the

"SOZODONT"

is very small, owing to the very expensive materials used in its composition.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the Country.

[illegible]

Medical.

A Great Many Side Hits

Are being made at the Plantation Bitters, by a score or two of disinterested friends who have endeavored to imitate or counterfeit them. It's all of no use. The people won't be long imposed upon. The Plantation Bitters are increasing in use and popularity every day, and "that's what's the matter." They are in same sized bottle, and made just as they were at first, and will continue to be, or we shall stop making them.

The Plantation Bitters purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. The Recipe and full Circular are around each bottle. Clergymen, merchants, and persons whose sedentary habits induce weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, etc., will find immediate and permanent relief in these Bitters. But above all, they are recommended to weak and delicate females and mothers.

They are sold by all respectable merchants. See that each bottle has our Private United States Stamp over the cork and steel-plate side label.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the stamp has not been tampered with. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon is a swindler and impostor, and should be immediately reported to us.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
21 PARK ROW, N. Y.

Roofing Slate.

ROOFING SLATE.
NEW YORK SLATE COMPANY,
Proprietors of the celebrated Granville Slate Quarries, Green, purple and variegated Roofing Slate.
MIDDLE GRANVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.

These slate are over thirty per cent stronger than Pennsylvania or Welsh slate, hence less breakage in handling and transportation, and greater durability. Unlike most other varieties, these slate improve in strength by age and exposure, and do not crack or split by change of temperature. These slate are used and approved of by the following railroads: Hudson River, Rensselaer & Saratoga, New York & Harlem, Troy & Boston, Rutland & Burlington, Western (Mass.) Erie, Atlantic & Great Western, and many others. Orders by mail promptly supplied.

Business Cards.

PHILADELPHIA AND CLARKE
RASPBERRIES,
WILSON'S EARLY and KITTATINNY BLACKBERRIES. 150 acres in Small Fruits. Send stamp for catalogues. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

SLADDEN & CRANE,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY GROCERIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
FACTORY CHEESE, NUTS, &c.,
No. 39 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on Consignments.
S. P. SLADDEN. D. E. CRANE. A. L. JANCKE.

Lotteries.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$384,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

Hotels.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON.

Is the largest and best arranged hotel in New England. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.

LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Bankers.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, and
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, Commercial Credits.

Educational.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over 50 years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to [illegible] WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous; the only Perfect Dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD—COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

[illegible]

FREEPORT LINE.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION—DEPOT CORNER OF CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Sup't.
B. F. PATRICK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot cor. Van Buren and Sherman streets.
Ticket Office 56 South Clark street.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN—(LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE)—MILWAUKEE RAILROAD DEPOT, CORNER CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—UNION DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1867.

THE CITY.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES of the child of Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank will take place at their residence, No. [illegible] Michigan avenue, at 3 o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Leopold [illegible], No. [illegible] Fourth avenue, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of silverware and other articles to the value of about $250.

EDWARD H. BOOTH will give readings at the Chicago University this evening, commencing at [illegible] o'clock. All friends of the students and the University are cordially invited.

THE HAMILTON PIANO is steadily gaining in the popular favor, receiving the unqualified endorsement of all teachers and pupils who use it. Mr. Dye claims that all teachers, not agents for other pianos, pronounce it to be the best. The piano is for sale and on exhibition at his rooms, No. 104 Randolph street.

PERSONAL.—We see by the Philadelphia North American that Mr. John G. R. McElroy, late teacher in our High School, has accepted a Professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was a graduate. His many friends here, while feeling his loss to Chicago, will rejoice in his increasing prosperity at home.

FINE CORN.—An ear of corn was brought into our office yesterday as a sample of the kind of material they raise in Central Illinois. [illegible]

CHURCH FAIR.—The members of the Salem Evangelical Lutheran church will hold a fair to-day for the benefit of the church, at Burlington Hall, corner of State and Sixteenth streets. [illegible]

[illegible] ON HIS WAY TO THE HOSPITAL.—[illegible]

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—[illegible]

THE SOLDIERS.—A union meeting of all the churches in the West Division of the city will be held this evening in the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, near the corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching fair for the benefit of the families of deceased soldiers. Several prominent speakers will be present. All should attend.

SMOKING ON THE CARS.—It is rumored that the Directors of the West Division City Railway are debating the advisability of adopting the rule prohibiting smoking on the cars, which is announced to go into effect on the first day of next month on the street cars of the South Division. They are anxious to adopt a rule which may add to the comfort of their patrons, and believe that they would be sustained in the movement.

FOR COLD WEATHER.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Hall & Spencer, merchant tailors, No. 81 Randolph street. They have just received a fine stock of fall and winter goods, from which customers can suit themselves in selecting their fall and winter apparel, which will now have to receive consideration. They have several varieties of [illegible], English coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., and propose to satisfy their customers if possible.

FATAL FALL FROM A BUILDING.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a carpenter named William Boyce fell from the top of a new building in process of erection on the corner of Bishop's court and West Madison street. He was instantly killed, striking the ground head downward. The body of the deceased was removed to No. [illegible], where reside his widow and one child. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—By reference to a card in the commercial column it will be seen that the failure of I. F. Dobson & Co. in Boston does not affect the Chicago House. [illegible] No. 15 Chamber of Commerce.

GOOD SHEPHERD FAIR.—A fair for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd will be held in the Wabash avenue Rink during next week, commencing with Monday. [illegible]

ANOTHER VICTIM OF CONFIDENCE.—A man named Leonard K. Dickman, removing with his family from Oneida county, New York, to New [illegible], Illinois, arrived in this city yesterday. [illegible]

RAILROAD NEWS.—We notice that John H. [illegible], long and favorably known as a freight [illegible], has accepted the appointment as the New York Agent of the [illegible]. [illegible]

THE DEATH OF GENERAL GRIFFIN.—Officers and enlisted men who have served in the Fifth Army Corps, or in any other organization under the command of the late Brevet Major General Charles Griffin, are respectfully invited to meet in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, at 8 o'clock this evening, to take such action as may be deemed proper in relation to the death of their late lamented commander. [illegible]

SINGING CLASSES.—Mr. Dye will commence his adult class in singing, for the South Division, this (Thursday) evening, at his hall in the Methodist Church Block. Intending students are requested to attend. He will make no charge for the first lesson to those wishing to witness the operation of his system, which is purely inductive. [illegible] Mr. Dye is one of the most successful teachers on the continent, and his pupils are all loud in his praise.

BISHOP DUGGAN.—A report is in circulation to the effect that Bishop Duggan has resigned his [illegible]. [illegible]

REPAVING AND CURBING NORTH CLARK STREET.—The contract for filling, grading, paving and curbing North Clark street from the bridge to Chicago avenue, was taken by Messrs. Steel and McMann, and they have entered actively upon the work. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Business of the Supreme Court.

Dismissal of Old Suits in the Circuit Court.

When is a Police Officer on Duty?—Habeas Corpus.

Criminal Business—Judgments and New Suits.

Our report of the transactions at Ottawa, of the Supreme Court, includes the proceedings of two days.

The business on Tuesday was as follows:

72. James Clapp, impleaded, &c., vs. George W. Reid. Error to Cook. Leave to amend plea as to Clapp, and to join in error as to his co-appellants, Hall & Calkins.

[illegible] Samuel Jandon et al. vs. John McDowell, Jr. Error to Kane. [illegible]

[illegible]

The new suits in this Court were of:

[illegible] G. G. Chilcott, for the use of Jay Arnold, vs. Elizabeth Connelly and Louisa Martin. Debt. Damages, $150. Suit brought to recover on a replevin bond.

[illegible] Margaret Storts vs. Alexander Storts. Bill for divorce.

[illegible]

The business of the Court yesterday was as follows:

[illegible] James Clapp, impleaded, &c., vs. George W. Reid. Error to Cook. New errors assigned and joinder. Rule on appellant to answer by Thursday.

[illegible]

People's case 4. The People, &c. vs. Andrew C. Noxon. Error to Putnam sustained.

The State House case will probably occupy this day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

Yesterday was default day in this court. The following orders were made:

John Baldwin & Co. vs. Frederick Bauman. Attachment. Verdict for defendant.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.

[illegible]

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

Appeal in Behalf of the Widows and Orphans of Our Deceased Soldiers.

The following appeal in behalf of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, has been issued by the committee appointed for that purpose. We ask for it a careful perusal:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: When the need to defend our country in battle fell upon us, in the spring of 1861, you know that a vast army instantly answered to the call our President.

"And that as the war went on through its four great years, and new armies had to be enlisted, men came out to fight for us out of all the loyal homes in the land, left all they had for the sake of the Republic, and saved it through their sacrifice.

"When the war was over, those that had not fallen went back to their homes, and the dead were buried out of our sight. But many of those that went out strong men, came back wounded, or wasted, so that they will never do a day's work again, and many of the widows and children of the dead are left very poor.

"And so last winter, feeling the pain of this, with the pity of old comrades in arms, the returned officers and soldiers in this city, who were able, organized for the relief of those sufferers, gave what they could spare themselves, begged what they could from their friends, and did their best to meet a demand too sacred in every way to be neglected.

"Up to the end of June they had aided four hundred and fifty-four applicants, as wisely and well as they were able, but the demand on them has always been painfully ahead of the supply. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. B. RICE,
"Chairman of the Executive Committee Soldiers' Fair."

FIRE ON MITCHELL STREET.

A Furniture Factory and Other Buildings Destroyed—Loss About $5,000.

At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, an alarm was sounded from box No. 97, caused by the breaking out of fire from the roof of a building at No. 476 Mitchell street, near Blue Island avenue, owned and occupied as a bedstead and bureau factory, by Christian Busack. It was entirely destroyed, together with its contents. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BRENER CASE.

Right of a Father to the Custody of His Children.

The Brener case is again before the courts. Following the exact line of conduct indicated by Chief Justice Wilson, of the Superior Court of Chicago, Mr. James H. Brener has filed a bill in Chancery. [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

The City Hall Question—The Subject Referred to the Committee on County Relations.

Street Improvements—Police Stations.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening upon the call of Ald. Holden, Schaffer and Lawson. The intention was to take up general business. There were present:

[illegible]

An invitation was received from Fox, Howard & Co., to the Common Council to make an inspection of the Illinois and Michigan Canal on Friday next. Accepted.

THE CITY HALL QUESTION.

Ald. Woodard presented the following preamble and resolution:

[illegible]

Resolved, That the Committee on County Relations be instructed to confer with the Board of Supervisors of this county, or any committee thereof appointed for said purpose, in relation to the continuance of the joint occupancy by the city and county of the present Court House building, and report such facts, suggestions, agreements, and plans of improvement as they, after mature consideration, may deem best.

Ald. D'Wolf moved to amend the resolution so as to add to the committee the Mayor and the Comptroller.

[illegible]

POLICE STATIONS.

Two communications were received from the Board of Police Commissioners asking that the Board of Public Works be authorized to contract for the erection of sub-police stations in the North and West Divisions. An additional appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars is asked. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

BOOTBLACKS, ETC.

A remonstrance was received from lessees of the North Market, also from property owners of the North Division, against the occupation of the hall by newsboys and boot-blacks.

Laid on the table temporarily.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The following reports and ordinances were received from the Board of Public Works. They were referred to the appropriate committee:

[illegible]

The Council then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—A moderate audience witnessed the third production of "The Corsican Brothers" at this theatre last evening. [illegible]

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. E. L. Davenport appeared last evening in his great impersonation of Hamlet. [illegible]

MUSEUM.—"Nobody's Daughter" was again brought on the boards last evening to an overflowing house, and was received with great applause. It will be presented to-night.

ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.—The new programme of this week takes immensely. Mr. Purdy, the last addition, has already gained a host of admirers.

The Theatre Comique Closed.

Charles H. Chadwick, for some time the managing force of the Varieties or Comique Theatre, was yesterday arrested under an indictment for [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURT.—The case of John W. Heath, charged with larceny, the details of which were given in these columns yesterday, was held over for further consideration this morning. [illegible]

[illegible]

A BOLD ROBBERY.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a safe in the wholesale fruit store of Henry T. Knelp, No. [illegible] State street, was broken into and robbed of $60 or $70 in currency. [illegible]

INJURED BY THE CARS.—A lad named Patrick Sheehan, about ten years old, residing with his parents at No. [illegible] North Carpenter street, while returning from school yesterday afternoon, attempted to catch a ride on a freight car attached to a train that was moving slowly westward on Kinzie street at the corner of Desplaines. [illegible]

SUNSTROKE.—A man named John Johnson fell to the sidewalk on Tuesday afternoon about four o'clock, at the corner of Kinzie and Union streets, caused by sunstroke. He was taken into an adjacent dwelling and administered to by Dr. Wanzer. Yesterday morning he was much better and gave his name. He was taken to his house at No. [illegible] West Kinzie street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A social entertainment will be held in the rooms of the Association this evening. Vocal and instrumental music, together with performances of a novel and interesting character, suitable to such an occasion, will constitute the programme.

Brevet Major General Griffin.

From the New York Tribune.

A despatch from Galveston announces the death of General Griffin, who had previously been reported sick of yellow fever, but who, on Friday, was supposed to be improving. General Griffin was a citizen of Ohio, and, having entered the army early during the late war, served faithfully to its close. [illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health, prescribed by physicians in New York and in the Western States: [illegible]

Fenian Notice.—Commodore Perry Guards. The members, military and civic, and friends of the company, are requested to meet at their Hall on Friday evening, 20th instant, at 7 o'clock sharp, as business of importance will be transacted. A. L. Morrison and other prominent gentlemen have promised to be present.

$1,000.—"Pennies Wanted."—One, two and three cent coin, in sums of $5 and upwards. If put up in neat packages will be taken and currency given in exchange, at office of the Chicago City Railway Company, 57 and 59 State street.

Mountain Root Bitters purify the blood, cure rheumatism, and are a great appetizer. Sold by druggists. Principal office, No. [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

Mrs. Alfred Clapp, President Ladies' Soldiers' Aid, St. Louis, says: "The nurses in the hospitals call for your wine in all critical cases, as superior to any other." To Perkins, Stern & Co.

"Juniper Tar Soap" Cures Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter, Erysipelas, Prickly Heat, Humors, and all other cutaneous affections, rendering the skin smooth and soft. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, successors to Caswell, Mack & Co. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

Moth and Freckles.—The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations called Moth and Freckles, is Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Great inducements to wholesale dealers at E. E. Henry's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 18, by the Rev. Robert Bentley, H. S. THOMAS, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Miss MALINA A. SVENSON, of this city.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
HESS & LOWELL, Lessees and Managers.
THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.
The GREAT DRAMATIC ALLIANCE, Messrs.
E. L. DAVENPORT,
AND
J. W. WALLACK.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, in Boucicault's delightful comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
J. W. WALLACK .... as Dick Dazzle
E. L. DAVENPORT .... as Sir Harcourt Courtly

[illegible]

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

[illegible]

ARLINGTON HALL.

[illegible]

DO-RE-ME-FAH.—MR. DYE WILL [illegible]

Amusements.

VOCAL CULTURE HALL.
Crosby's Opera House.

A new class of ladies and gentlemen, to take lessons in the development of the Organs of the Voice, of PROFESSOR McCOY, Saturday afternoon (except the last Saturday of the month), from 3 to 4 p. m., will receive the first lesson at that hour, SATURDAY, Sept. 21st. [illegible]

FAIR.
A FRENCH FAIR
Will held Sept. 18, 19, 21 and 23, at the Library Hall, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts., for the benefit of the FRENCH CATHOLIC CHURCH. [illegible] Entrance on Randolph-st.

Auction Sales.

25 ROLLS CARPET
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, WOOLLENS,
DRESS GOODS, &C.,
AT AUCTION.
This (THURSDAY) morning, Sept. 19, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

223 MICHIGAN-AV.
The entire Household Furniture, Elegant Oil Paintings, &c., at the Residence of the Late Hon. J. L. Scripps,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Sept. 24th, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling 223 Michigan-av., [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
ARMY CLOTHING,
Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—
Household Stuffs, Carpets, Crockery, Glass, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

AUCTION—Thursday, Sept. 19th, at 10 a. m., at
Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.,
A large assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture, including several handsome Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Brussels, Body Brussels and other Carpets, French China, Wine Bottles, &c., &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—Friday, 20th Sept., at 10 a. m.
Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st.,
Balance stock of a Dry Goods and Notion Store.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—Saturday, Sept. 21st, at 10 a. m.
Household Goods of Every Description,
Also—Groceries, Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

428 MICHIGAN-AV.
Elegant Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, at 9½ o'clock a. m., we shall sell, without reserve, the entire lot of Household Goods of a private family, comprising elegant Parlor [illegible]
HINTON & EATON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.
Elegant New Furniture, Carpets, Sewing Machines, Plated Ware, Fine Gold Band China Dinner Set, Splendid Walnut Sideboard, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Rooms a splendid assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS.
We will offer to the Trade,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th,
At 10 o'clock, prompt, 300 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES of desirable styles, in lots to suit the wants of country merchants. In this sale will be sample cases from leading Eastern manufacturers; also, a liberal assortment of Chicago Custom-made Boots.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes, 54 Lake-st.

AUCTION.—To-day, at 9½ a. m., in store in Kendall's Block,
State-st., corner Eldridge-court,
I will sell a large quantity of Fine Parlor, Bedroom, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, splendid Bureaus, Bedsteads and Hair Mattresses.
JOHN BATES, Auctioneer.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A Liquor and Oyster Saloon in one of the best localities in the city is for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at 134 Franklin, corner of Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and furniture, complete, of a first-class saloon, doing a good business and well located. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply at 213 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Jewelry Store—Stock and fixtures of a well-established jewelry store, doing a good business, to be sold at a sacrifice. [illegible] Inquire at 31 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] yard, with office, fences, lease and [illegible]. Apply at 33 West Monroe-st., corner Clinton.

FOR SALE—A well-established and cash-paying millinery store, located in a central portion of the city, and now doing a tip-top business. The owner wishes to engage in some other occupation, and to the right kind of a man this is an opportunity which seldom offers. Address P. O. Box 482, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Staple and Fancy Grocery, with fixtures and lease, in a good location, and doing a tip-top trade. For particulars apply at 35 Clark-st., PEABODY'S cigar store.

FOR SALE—A small stock of groceries and lease of store. Apply at 320 West Lake-st. Would trade for horse and lot, if location suited, and pay the difference.

FOR SALE—A tin and hardware store, well established, and will be sold cheap, the owner having other business. Stock light. Inquire at 680 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fruit and candy store fixtures, consisting of candy jars, baskets, scales, &c.; also, two sash, 4×12½, for store front, cheap, if sold at once. No. 3 [illegible]

FOR SALE—The good will, stock and fixtures of a manufacturing business, established nearly four years. Profits good. Terms easy. Good reasons for selling. A good chance for an energetic man with $4,000 to $7,000 capital. No sudden fortune, but a steady, growing, paying business. Address "A B C," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A hardware, stove and tin store, situated in one of the most flourishing towns on the Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; has a stock of about $6,000. The store building, which is one of the best business stands in the town, can be rented, or will be sold for a reasonable price. Apply to JEWETT & ROOT, Nos. 30 and 32 River-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A very well paying boarding house and saloon on a ship-landing on the river next to Clark Street Bridge. Inquire of B. HAMMER, Notary Public, No. 161 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—One of the most complete plug tobacco factories in the West. Located in Louisville, Ky., now in full operation and doing an extensive business both for the Eastern and Western demand. The object of the proprietor being to return to the country, a well-improved farm or a body of rich land in Central Illinois would be taken in exchange. Address P. O. Drawer 291, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—A first-class drug store, at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons given. 114 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A Rare Chance—Fixtures, all complete, and a well-assorted stock of choice family groceries, all new, with or without lease. A bargain offered. Apply at 165 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—Woollen mills. Address W. H. WINFREY, Carrollton, Mo.

FOR SALE—Half interest in one of the most extensive manufacturing businesses in this city, of foundry and machine works, well worthy the attention of capitalists. The advertiser, retiring from business and going to Europe, would make terms accommodating. Apply to Messrs. JONES & GARDNER, 76 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—A saloon and boarding house, at a sacrifice, with fixtures and stock of liquors, in a good location. Apply immediately, at corner of Archer-av. and Bushnell-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A saloon and boarding house, now doing a good business. For particulars, call at 38 North Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A saloon, doing a good business, [illegible]

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—With furniture for sale, the three-story brick house No. 3 [illegible], 17 rooms. Fine view of the lake and convenient to Hyde Park train and street cars. Good barn in rear. Apply on premises or to W. D. SAMPSON, Room 3, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—The three-story and basement stone front houses, Nos. 367 and 369 Carroll-st., near Union Park. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, cor. Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A good two-story and basement dwelling, with barn in rear, No. 742 West Lake-st. Apply at E. E. GARDNER [illegible]

TO RENT—No. 460 West Washington-st., two stories, basement and French roof, [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—By Hill & Whipple, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2, a very desirable residence on the North Side, near Lincoln Park. [illegible]

TO RENT—A large boarding house, 170 West Madison-st., containing thirteen rooms. Water up stairs. Will be rented cheap to a first-class tenant. Inquire at 95 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A new cottage of six rooms, with water in house, near city limits, on West Side. Inquire at 540 West Lake-st. Cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—House, 127 West Washington-st., to a family who will buy the entire furniture, carpets, stoves, &c.

TO RENT—A first-class brick house, [illegible] rooms, modern improvements, No. 16 [illegible]-av., near Twenty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A first-class furnished house on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st., to a gentleman and wife, who will board owner and family for the rent. Address, with reference, "D S K," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A two-story house, containing 9 good rooms, newly papered and in good order, with closets, buttery, &c., water in the house, with good well in the yard, with or without a barn. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire at 238 Kankakee-av., from 7 to 8 p. m.

TO RENT—On the North Side, dwelling house with six rooms, $25 per month. Inquire at No. 13 Lombard Block, or 335 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—In a private house, two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for housekeeping; also a furnished sleeping room for a gentleman, at 99 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—Cottage house No. 273 North Franklin-st., north of White-st., containing four rooms, closets and summer kitchen. Immediate possession. Rent $[illegible] per month. Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall, [illegible] South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Very cheap—A house of eleven rooms, No. 72 Ellis-av., convenient to horse cars. Apply on the house, or to T. S. FITCH & CO.

TO RENT—Two-story house, 145 South Jefferson-st., between Adams and Jackson. [illegible] ARTHUR & HULL, 80 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A boarding house on State-st. [illegible] rooms. Rent $[illegible] per month. Has [illegible] furniture for sale. Fine location for boarders. ARTHUR & HULL, 80 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Brick boarding house on State-st., near Monroe. Small amount of furniture for sale. Apply to ARTHUR & HULL, 80 Madison-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—With board, to a gentleman and wife, without children, a suite of unfurnished rooms, in a private family. Terms moderate. Address "A T B," or call at 720 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A pleasant front room, with closet, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, a good-sized furnished room, with closet, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, in a strictly private family. Call at or address 415 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms suitable for two or four gentlemen, convenient to business, at 226½ State-st.

TO RENT—Furnished room with or without board, at 202 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—Two pleasant front rooms, with closets, suitable for housekeeping (water on same floor), or lodging for gentlemen, in the brick house southeast corner of Wells and Illinois-sts. Apply up-stairs.

TO RENT—A very desirable and large room, northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts., third floor. Apply to Dr. JAMES, 93 Randolph-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms on the North Side for housekeeping, to a small quiet family, convenient to cars; references required. Apply at 239 Hurlbut-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms in a new building, No. 66 Madison-st., corner State. Inquire at Room 21.

TO RENT—Cheap—A nicely furnished sleeping room, at 132 South Clark-st. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Room 12.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The second story No. 54 Lake-st., over the lot of crockery. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—A desirable office on second floor, Lake-st. front, with privilege of storage in same building. Apply at 238 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Offices on the corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts. Apply at 84 Washington-st., Room 37, or at 18 Portland Block.

TO RENT—Third and fourth floors of store 113 Lake-st. Very desirable rooms. Apply to AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 113 Lake-st.

TO RENT—Rooms with steam-power, from 700 feet square to 100 by 80 feet, with plenty of light and steady power, in the new brick building corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A meat, vegetable and fruit market, doing a good business, and in a first-class location. "D A," Tribune office.

TO RENT—One-half of the best store on the east side of Clark-st., between Washington and Madison-sts. Would prefer to rent for a millinery or trimming store. Address P. O. Box 1714.

TO RENT—One-half of a very pleasant office, centrally located; rent cheap. Apply to ARTHUR & HULL, 80 Madison-st.

TO RENT—736 West Madison-st., corner of Lincoln, one of the best stands in the city for a meat market, with a good comfortable dwelling attached. Has fine rooms for a first-class millinery establishment.

TO RENT—A new double basement, suitable for a barber shop or beer saloon; an excellent location for either. Inquire at 278 North Clark-st.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Fine building lots—Five lots, corner of Lake and Clinton-sts., can be leased for a term of years to a person wishing to build. For terms apply to W. W. SHAW, at Mechanical Bakery.

Boarding and Lodging.

12 South Green-st., near Randolph.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board in a private family.

17 Pine-st.—A large well furnished front room, suitable for two persons. Also, a single room.

20 Willard-place, first street west of Ann, near Randolph.—An unfurnished front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed.

25 East Washington-st.—One large front room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Also, one pleasant room for two young ladies, either music teachers, or young ladies attending school.

83 Jackson-st., corner State-st.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for one, two or four gentlemen each. A few day boarders wanted. First-class board.

86 Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts.—Gentlemen can find good board and well furnished rooms in a private family at the above number.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.—Pleasant rooms with board. Day boarders accommodated. Stable in rear.

113 South Halsted-st.—Two gentlemen and their wives can have the comforts of a home in a private family, with board.

125 West Washington-st.—A large unfurnished room, with board, in a small private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. Terms moderate.

137 West Monroe-st.—A suite of rooms, one large furnished room, and one for gentlemen. First-class board, &c., in one of those fine white houses, near Desplaines-st.

142 North-Wells-st.—10 boarders can be accommodated with newly furnished rooms. Also, a large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife.

166 South Clark-st.—10 day boarders wanted. Also, four well furnished rooms to rent, with board. Dinner from 12 to 1 o'clock p. m.

206 South Peoria-st., in a private family.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and good board.

244 and 246 Wabash-av.—an elegant suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Also, a large front room, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Reference required.

285 South Clark-st.—Known as the Jennings House. The undersigned, having bought out Mrs. Jennings, will endeavor to make this a desirable home for the boarding public. Mrs. M. S. [illegible]

293 Michigan-st.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with [illegible]

297 Michigan-av.—[illegible]

299 Fulton-st.—[illegible] front room with board. [illegible]

313 State-st.—[illegible] rooms, [illegible] moderate.

328 Wabash-av.—In a private family. [illegible]

364 Ohio-st., North Side.—[illegible]

800 Wabash-av.—[illegible]

805 Wabash-av.—A large furnished front [illegible]

828 [illegible]

1123 [illegible]

WABASH-AV. [illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Three second-hand buggies, two of them open and one top; all in good order. [illegible] HILL'S Repository, No. [illegible] Market-st.

FOR SALE—Carriages—Second-hand, single and double carriages. Also a full stock of [illegible] at CORNELL & SMITH'S Carriage Repository, No. 193 State-st., corner of Adams.

FOR SALE—Frame building, 20 by 60 feet, now occupied as a mission school, [illegible] on Mitchell-st., two squares west of Blue Island-av. Possession given Oct. 1st. Inquire of V. A. TURPIN, 1st Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—By Hill & Whipple, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 2, a splendid brick residence on West Monroe-st., 11 rooms; all modern improvements. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—On Warren-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt, a new house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, lot 25 or 50 by 125; also, two houses on Madison-st., 9 rooms each. Price reasonable. Apply at 380 Warren-st., or at new building in rear, on Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Business property, corner West Washington and Canal-sts., with a frontage on Canal-st. of [illegible] feet; Randolph-st., near Union, a new store, dwelling, &c., renting for good interest on the investment; Randolph-st., [illegible] J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st., a very desirable lot, suitable for building a block of residences, cheapest in the city. [illegible] corner Thirty-first-st., two frame dwellings, with good barns; residence and business property in all parts of city. J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—A first-class cottage and lot on North Ada-st., with all the modern improvements. A. E. WING & CO., 83 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, a new brick house of 11 rooms, modern improvements, and lot 30 feet east front, No. 730 Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—Cheap—At a great sacrifice, house and two lots on Lincoln-av., near Lincoln Park. House is frame, with the prettiest front in Chicago; ten rooms, closets, water, bath, gas, marble mantels, &c., &c. Inquire at 78 Lincoln-av., or Room 9, No. 150 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two new two-story and basement brick houses of 10 rooms, modern improvements, and lot, on Adams-st., near Centre-av. Terms of payment made easy. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—Cottage and lot on West Side for $2,000. Will take part cash, balance lands, merchandise or mortgage on real estate. LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, four new two-story and basement brick houses of 11 rooms each, hot and cold water, water closets, marble mantels, furnace, bells, speaking tubes, &c., on Michigan-av., corner of Indiana-av. Will be sold low, and terms made easy.

FOR SALE—Cottage house, 5 rooms, well built, water and sewer, and lot 25x125 to alley, No. 132 North Peoria-st. Cheap, and on long time. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two new three-story brick houses of 11 rooms, modern improvements, on [illegible], near Adams. Will be sold for $[illegible], $1,000 cash, $[illegible] in five years, and balance in monthly payments. A rare chance to secure a home.

FOR SALE—Brick house and lot 40x160 feet, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st., at the extremely low price of $[illegible]—¼ cash, balance one and two years, at 8 per cent interest. A discount of $300 will be made to a cash purchaser. This is a bargain such as is but rarely offered. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A first-class marble front house on North LaSalle-st., one of the most elegant and best built houses in the city. Location fine. Price moderate. Terms ¼ cash, balance one, two and three years at 8 per cent. Possession Oct. 1st. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 374 North LaSalle-st. House has 12 rooms, water, gas, bath room, &c. Lot 42 feet front. Brick barn, large barn, &c. Price reduced to $16,000. [illegible] cash. Balance one and two years at 8 per cent. Immediate possession. This is one of the cheapest and most desirable residences on the North Side. The lot alone is worth $[illegible], and the improvements could not be made for less than from $8,000 to $10,000. Everything is in the most perfect order. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—House and lot, southwest corner Sedgwick and Sigel-sts., lot 25 feet front, good barn, &c. Price $1,700. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—No. 164 Desplaines-st. Rents for $46 per month. Only $3,500 on time, or $3,250 cash, if taken at once. Very cheap. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—5 acres on Wabpenseh-av., in sec. 5,
[illegible] acres on Thirty-first-st.
[illegible] acres on State-st., opposite the new car shop of the Rock Island Railroad.
12 desirable building lots in Hyde Park, near Woodville Station.
26 lots on Ranson-st., south of Thirty-first-st., only $[illegible] each.
Choice business property on Clark, Franklin and West Madison-sts. A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid lots, very cheap, 40 lots near corner Harrison and Laflin-sts.; $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Property on the West Side. Title perfect. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—52x137 on Monroe-st., between Hoyne and Laflin-sts., south front; [illegible] corner of Paulina and Washington-sts. [illegible], corner of Peoria and Hubbard-sts. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid grove lots, Vincennes-road, south of Douglas-place, 25x150 feet each, $40 per foot. The land is high, with east front. GEORGE & WILLIAMS, 7 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, lot 25 or 50 feet, on Chicago-av., between Franklin and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—44x130, or 25x180, or 70x180, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., east front. Will be for sale for this week only. J. H. KEELER, Real Estate Office, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, lot 50x125 feet, east front, on Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison.

FOR SALE—Lots on Sixteenth-st., fronting south, between Indiana and Prairie-avs. HOZET & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, 98 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Lots, Lots—Near new Rock Island shops, on State-st. and Wabash-av.; also, a number of desirable tracts for subdivision, adjacent to shops. J. D. HARVEY, 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—At a Great Bargain—25 acres on the Milwaukee Plank-road, only half a mile west of city limits. The land is dry, and lies handsomely for a subdivision. This property, if taken immediately, at the extremely low price of $[illegible] per acre—¼ cash, balance in one, two and three years, at 8 per cent interest. There is no land in the vicinity of Chicago now offered anything like as cheap at this. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lots in Section 4, south of the city limits, near the Rock Island Works. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—75x190 feet on Michigan-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. [illegible] Title perfect. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm, containing sixty acres, newly fenced, about 100 rods from depot, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad, and 25 miles west from Chicago. It has two good new houses, new barn, two good wells, two cisterns, young bearing orchard, garden shrubbery, &c. [illegible] For particulars, address A. L. WHEELER, Marengo, Ill.

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms near St. Joseph, Michigan; also several well improved farms in Will County, Ill. [illegible] Inquire of REYNOLDS & PHELPS, Room 20 Mercantile Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Farm—One of the best stock and grain farms in the State, containing 320 acres, [illegible] Churches and school houses in the neighborhood. [illegible] For further particulars, inquire of EDWARD YOUNG, upon the premises, or of D. K. PEARSONS, Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—At Loda, Iroquois Co., Ill., farm of 240 acres, with 20 acres of timber; also, a number of small farms; also, shall offer for the next 90 days 4,000 acres of choice land near stations, and shall sell at auction wood land, Oct. 25. H. A. PEARSONS, Loda, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Fruit Farm—87 acres prairie, [illegible] Situated on the Chicago Branch of the I. C. Railroad, [illegible] miles from Centralia, [illegible] miles from Sandoval, [illegible] miles from Odin. Unsurpassed in location, soil, &c. For terms, address I. S. DEWEY & SONS, Central City, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Cheap, the following choice pine timber lands in Michigan: [illegible] HOZET & CUMMINGS, Real Estate Brokers, 98 LaSalle-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two 6x12 lard tanks, Wilson's [illegible], in perfect order, for sale cheap. [illegible] HAMILTON, Room 7 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—Milk—At the Four Mile House, on West Madison-st., four miles from city limits, about [illegible] gallons of milk per day.

FOR SALE—300 doz. playing cards, assorted. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A good first-class travelling salesman, who is thoroughly acquainted in the [illegible] trade. None other need apply. Address Box [illegible], St. Louis.

WANTED—Man to sell National and Religious Pictures. New business. Can make from $5 to $10 a day. No capital required. Apply to KELLY & CO., 132 and 134 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—One good business man or mechanic in each county to sell Brown's Improved Rubber Weather Strip and Moulding. Large pay. A. C. BROWN & CO., 120 Lake-st.

WANTED—Salesmen—At O. D. Orvis & Co., over 123 Dearborn-st. Must apply personally. Applying by letter not considered.

WANTED—A man of good address, well acquainted in the city, to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Citizens' Protective Fuel Company. Reference required. W. H. GOULD, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

WANTED—Laborers for stone quarry. Inquire of P. E. SPOONER, Agent, Nos. 1 and 2 Wigwam Building, Lake-st.

WANTED—A good insurance canvasser for a first-class insurance company. Salary given, and to a competent man. Apply to QUIMBY & HAWLEY, No. 7 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—An experienced drug clerk. None but a good steady man need apply. Call at TOLMAN, CROSBY & CO., 32 South Water-st.

WANTED—A boy from 13 to 16 years old, at BARCLAY'S show case manufactory, 141 State-st.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser to solicit advertisements. Unusual inducements to a first-class man. Inquire of COOK, COBURN & CO., Masonic Temple, Dearborn-st., between 11 and 12 and 3 and 4 to-day.

WANTED—A first-class office boy, who can come well recommended, (no others need apply,) can find employment at the Young Men's Christian Association. Call at 9 o'clock, sharp.

WANTED—A porter who has had large experience in packing dry goods. No other need apply. HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, 3 and 5 Lake-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A Tinner. A permanent situation will be given to a good hand. Apply to C. W. SHOLES, Marion, Whiteside County, Ill.

WANTED—A first-class machine tender for a paper mill. Apply to LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., paper dealers, 42 and 44 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, a good blacksmith, a first-class wagon-ironer, to whom good wages will be paid and a permanent situation given. Address, at once, WILLIAM PALMER, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—6 plasterers. Apply to WATSON & KAPPHAN, on Dearborn-st., near North-av.

WANTED—3 first-class silver platers, 3 first-class bell hangers, at 138 Randolph-st. C. M. BALDWIN.

WANTED—Carpenters at 129 Fourth-av.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A single lady to travel with a gentleman and take care of a child five years old. Servants furnished, &c. Good wages will be paid to a suitable person. Address P. O. Box 130, Chicago, and give address.

WANTED—A vest maker, in a pleasant city, a short distance from Chicago. Steady work and good pay guaranteed to a good hand. For further particulars inquire of D. WALLOCH, at Calm, Wampold & Co.'s, 60 and 62 Wabash-av., corner of Randolph-st.

WANTED—Three or four first-class ironers at Dearborn-st. Laundry, No. 145 Dearborn-st. None but first-class ironers need apply.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—Two Protestant Girls, one for kitchen, and one to take care of children. None need apply who are not competent and cannot bring good reference. Apply at 118 Park-av.

WANTED—At No. 247 South Clinton-st., a girl to do general housework in a small family. To a competent person good wages.

WANTED—A good cook for a private family, to go a short distance in the country. Wages no object. Apply at 268 West Van Buren-st. Dr. EGAN'S Garden.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman to do the cooking and general housework for a small family on the West Side. German preferred. Apply at 268 South Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A good competent girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family. German preferred. Inquire at once at 192 Calumet-av. References required.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework in a small family. References required. Apply at No. 198 North Curtis-st., West Side.

WANTED—A good woman to do general housework, at 214 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A first-class female cook is wanted at the New York House. Apply immediately at No. 229 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A girl to wash and iron and do second work, at 19 Congress-st.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron. Good wages to a good girl. 756 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A good German or French girl as cook. One with good references required. Apply at 216 Fulton-st., corner of Peoria-st.

WANTED—In a first-class boarding-house, a girl for dining-room, and one for general housework. Apply at 274 South Indiana-st.

WANTED—A girl to wash and iron and wait on table, at 307 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A cook at 43 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A good girl for second work, and to assist in the care of children. Apply at 395 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good Protestant girl as cook, and for general housework. German or Swedish preferred. References required. Call at No. 1 Leavitt-place, near Eighteenth-st. [illegible] SECOND.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, 2 brakemen, 1 fireman, 3 conductors, 1 bartender, 3 porters, 3 collectors, 3 expressmen, 10 drivers. Apply at 67 and 69 Monroe-st., Room 12. Applicants by mail send to J. D. WOOD & CO., P. O. Box 2319, enclosing 10 cents for reply.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, 2 travelling agents and collectors, 2 brakemen, 1 fireman, 1 conductor, 2 porters, 4 canvassers, 5 expressmen, 1 driver, 1 bartender, 2 teamsters and 10 laborers. Apply at 104 Randolph-st., Room 14. Applicants by mail address J. M. MOORE & CO., P. O. Box 1707, enclosing 25 cents for full particulars.

WANTED—This day, 25 saw-mill hands; steady work for the winter. Also, 50 railroad hands; wages from $2 to $3 per day. Also, 5 tinsmiths. Apply at Room 3 Lind's Block, near Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—500 men on U. P. Railroad. Spikers $3 to $4; iron men $3; rock men $3 to $3.50; graders $2; laborers $1.75 per day; boarders $20 per month and board. NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 160 Madison-st.

WANTED—100 men to go South, 300 for Wisconsin, 300 for Iowa, 75 saw mill hands. Also 50 on gravel and construction trains. Apply at 66 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—1,000 railroad men. Wages as follows: Spikers, $3 to $4; graders, $2; rock-men, $2 to $2.50; iron men, $3; laborers, $1.50 per day. Apply at 66 Madison-st., Room 4.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To Exchange—80 acres of land, 1½ miles from county seat of Schuyler County, Illinois, for one first-class Piano, either new or nearly new. Twenty-five acres of said land has been cultivated. The farm cost me $800. Address E. B. MOREY, Battle Creek, Michigan, or call at 210 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Married ladies to address Mrs. "C E A," Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Tailors—Tailors, Tailor-men, and a man capable of superintending a back shop. Apply at 129 West Lake-st.

WANTED—To purchase a good dining-room. Address E. A. FOSTER, Tribune Office.

WANTED—To buy city property, for cash and Western lands. Call on or address WATERKINS, Room 3, 98 Washington-st.

WANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen everywhere, in a business that will pay $5 to $10 per day; no book, patent right, or medical humbug, but a standard article of merit, wanted by everybody, and sold at one-third the usual price, with 100 per cent profit to our agents. Samples and circulars sent by mail for 25 cents. WHITNEY & SON, 6 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—An active and experienced business man with a capital of from $5,000 to $8,000 wishes to enter into some solid, well-established business—manufacturing preferred. State nature of business, and references. Address Box 2327.

WANTED—A young man wishes to become partner in a well established trade, and some experience. Best of reference given. Address "FLOUR & FEED," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, an energetic man with $100 to $300, to engage in a good paying business, no risk. For particulars apply at 154 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—To Manufacturers—20 acres of good, high land, 3 miles south of the city, situated alongside of a leading railway, and accessible by a good driving road, will be donated for a large manufacturing enterprise, who will erect buildings and go into [illegible] operations. HOZET & CUMMINGS, 98 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—Any one wishing to board out [illegible]

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—In a country, to [illegible]

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted—Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—[illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted in every [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A live [illegible]

AGENTS—"FIRST LOVE." [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]